

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Monday, August 15, 1994

No. 34.667

Japan Marks Day of Defeat By Facing Up To the Truth

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — With solemn chants and funeral dirges, Japan marked the 49th anniversary of its defeat in World War II on Monday. And yet the causes and objectives of that war are still being fought here.

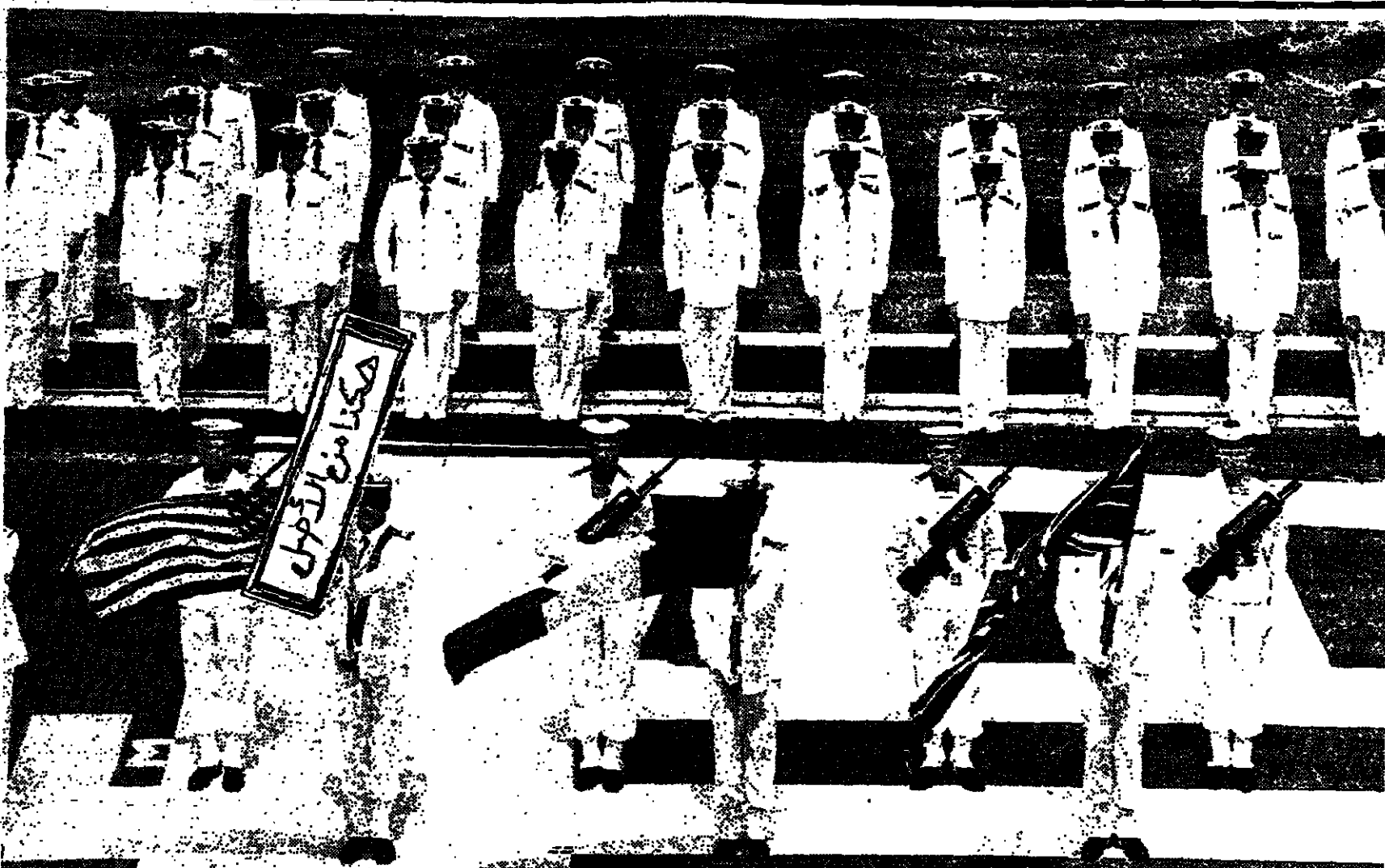
In most of the world, the history books leave little question that Japan was an aggressor in World War II. Japan invaded China in the 1930s and then drastically broadened the Pacific conflict on Dec. 7, 1941, with a series of surprise attacks that battered the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor and other Asian targets.

For decades, that aspect of Japan's role was largely ignored here. Textbooks, museums, and memorial sites focused mainly on the suffering the Japanese people endured when their enemies fought back.

In recent years, Japan has been swept by far-reaching political, economic and social change. One important aspect of that change has been a much greater willingness by the Japanese to face up to their responsibility for World War II.

The history texts used in schools here now present a picture of Japanese aggression, both in East Asia and at Pearl Harbor.

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REMEMBRANCE — French sailors aboard the aircraft carrier Foch holding American, French and British flags Sunday to recall the 1944 landing on the Riviera to bolster invasion forces advancing from Normandy. Among the 400,000 troops were 300,000 from France's African empire. Page 5.

Seoul Offers To Provide Reactors for North Korea

South's Conciliation Bid Reinforces Geneva Pact Of U.S. and Pyongyang

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam will offer to supply North Korea with modern nuclear power plants on Monday, a step that could help bring about a successful conclusion to the agreement on North Korea's nuclear program reached in Geneva on Saturday.

The offer was contained in the prepared text of a modestly conciliatory speech in which Mr. Kim outlined his vision for reunification of the Korean Peninsula. They were his first substantive remarks on relations with North Korea since the death last month of that nation's leader, Kim Il Sung.

Both the tone of the speech, in which he calls for the two nations to "immediately stop slandering each other," and the offer of light-water nuclear reactors could help pave the way for the two Koreas to resume their dialogue, although it was not clear how North Korea would respond.

If and when the North guarantees the transparency of its nuclear activities, we are ready to support their development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including light-water nuclear reactor construction, by providing them with the necessary capital and technology," Mr. Kim said in the speech, according to an English translation provided by the government.

"This could well become the very first joint project for national development, leading to the establishment of a single community of the Korean people," he said.

In the Geneva agreement, reached between North Korea and the United States, Pyongyang said it would freeze or abandon activities that could lead to the production of plutonium, which can be used for nuclear weapons. It also said it would remain a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

In return, Washington said it would move toward establishing diplomatic relations with Pyongyang and would arrange to provide light-water nuclear reactors to replace North Korea's existing graphite reactors, which produce more of the type of plutonium that can be made into weapons.

In his speech Monday on the holiday that is celebrated in both Koreas as the anniversary of the end of Japan's colonial rule, Mr. Kim made it clear that South Korea wanted to play a central role in providing the light-water technology to the North, provided the North agrees to be open about its nuclear program.

While South Korea has expressed its willingness to supply the reactors before, Mr. Kim's was the most direct and official offer.

Officials here said that the United States was now leaning toward having the reactors, which are expected to cost \$4 billion, supplied by South Korea rather than by Russia, as had been initially envisioned.

North Korea would prefer a Russian reactor because it has experience dealing with Russia and because it does not want to be dependent on technology from its enemy in the South.

North Korea apparently has not yet agreed to accept the South Korean reactors. Still, in an interview with Reuters on Saturday, Kang Sok Ju, North Korea's deputy foreign minister and chief negotiator in Geneva, said his nation did not rule out South Korean reactors.

Mr. Kim has not yet commented on the Geneva agreement and the advance text of his speech, written before Saturday, pointedly fails to mention the negotiations there. A government spokesman said Sunday that text was not expected to be changed to include Geneva.

Some analysts here say the government wants to play down the Geneva accord because South Korea was not directly involved in the negotiations. Some people here see the talks in Geneva as an attempt by North Korea to isolate the South by dealing directly with Washington. "There

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Germans Seize Largest Plutonium Shipment Yet From Russia

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

MUNICH — The German police have made the biggest seizure yet of weapons-quality nuclear materials smuggled from Russia, calling it the most unsettling indication to date of a well-organized criminal conspiracy to provide buyers with the ability to build a bomb.

The precise quantity of the confiscated material was not known, but some reports indicated that 100 to 300 grams had been seized. The material, highly radioactive plutonium-239, the prime fissionable material

of atomic warheads, was seized Wednesday at Munich International Airport in baggage from a Lufthansa German Airlines flight from Moscow, officials said.

Three men believed to have been couriers, two Spaniards and a Colombian, were arrested, an official said.

"Further details cannot be revealed because of ongoing investigations," the Bavarian state police said in a statement.

What the German authorities were most worried about, an official said, was that maverick Russian scientific or security personnel could be masterminding an operation to sell stolen bomb-grade materials

to foreign countries or terrorist organizations that wanted them for building nuclear weapons.

A Russian deputy minister of atomic energy, Viktor A. Sidorenko, was also a passenger on the plane, according to the news magazine Der Spiegel, which said he was coming to talk with Bavarian officials about civilian nuclear projects.

But neither the police announcement nor other officials asked about the case mentioned Mr. Sidorenko, and police spokesmen would not say whether they were investigating a possible connection between him and the three passengers who

had been arrested. A spokesman for the federal government refused to comment.

Genadi N. Bogachov, a duty officer at the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy, said Saturday that "no losses of plutonium have been registered at any of our facilities."

Mr. Bogachov said the Russian government was not persuaded the plutonium found in Germany was in fact Russian, adding, "We have very tight security at all our facilities."

He confirmed that Mr. Sidorenko was on the same flight to Germany as the suspected couriers, but he said that there

was "no connection" between the three men and the deputy minister. He said that Mr. Sidorenko had flown to Germany on official business, but that he did not know his exact purpose or whereabouts.

The seizure was the third that the German authorities had announced this summer involving small amounts of enriched radioactive materials capable of being used in nuclear warheads.

The two earlier ones involved much smaller amounts of fissionable materials, said to have been samples provided by

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How to Save a Presidency After Defeat, Clinton Looks for Fixes

By Ann Devroy and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a presidency with a string of bad stretches, the last weeks have been as bad as it gets.

Health-care reform, President Bill Clinton's signature domestic effort, is trapped in a partisan and ideological morass. The shocking derailment of the crime bill in the House symbolized a president so weak that members of his own party felt safe voting against him.

A series of other embarrassments — Whitewater hearings and a new independent counsel investigating the controversy, a potential scandal involving Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy and an open rift between the White House and the Democratic Party chief — have dominated coverage of the presidency all month.

Even before the most recent series of setbacks, an intensely frustrated Mr. Clinton told associates that he knew his presidency had gone seriously off track and knew he must do something.

Mr. Clinton, according to an associate, is now going through much the same process he did during an earlier crisis point in his political life — after his defeat for re-election as governor of

Arkansas 14 years ago. He is re-examining his most basic approaches to governing.

Associates describe Mr. Clinton as having struggled through a period of intense anger and bitterness, combined with a belief that no president had been as mistreated by the news media and by partisan opponents.

Mr. Clinton, associates say, has come to the realization that whatever the out-

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side reasons for his troubles, they are not going to go away, so the only salvation rests with him.

The installation of Leon E. Panetta as the new chief of staff is one sign of the decision to change. Another has been the first week of a president who stays "on message" — talking about the issue of the day instead of turning to whatever topic he is asked about.

Critics are likely to scoff at such efforts. They contend Mr. Clinton's problems are the result of things that go much deeper — that he is too liberal, that people are too suspicious of his character or that he is too inexperienced and indecisive to govern effectively.

Nonetheless, the burst of activity by

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Rwanda: Why Were So Many Butchers?

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

KIBUYE, Rwanda — Inside the Roman Catholic church here, a stone edifice with a rectangular bell tower high on a promontory jutting into Lake Kivu, several thousand Tutsi men, women and children sought sanctuary in April when the killing started.

But a mob of several hundred Hutu men, some in uniforms with rifles but most in civilian clothes with clubs and machetes, had no respect for the church or for life.

The killing began about 10 A.M. by early afternoon, blood and bodies covered the cement floor of the church, the small side chapels and even the confessional

booths. Then the killers went off to drink beer.

The next day, the mob moved on to the soccer stadium, less than a mile away in this small, grubby town with only one dirt road running through it. More than 7,000 Tutsi were gathered there. The soldiers fired rifle grenades into the crowd, and then the militia swarmed over it.

The violence in Kibuye was neither random nor spontaneous, and the United Nations has opened an investigation into massacres like these in the hope of trying the main culprits for what it calls acts of genocide in Rwanda.

Trials by international tribunals could yield some detailed answers on how the

killings were orchestrated. But for now the outside world is struggling for an answer to the more troubling question of why so many people in Rwandan towns took part — or stood by passively — when friends, neighbors and children were butchered.

In Kibuye, some of the survivors are pondering the same issue. The massacres here were "the last step" in eliminating the Tutsi in the province of Kibuye, Augustin Karara, the mayor of this provincial capital, said last week.

He said that the mob had tried to force him to join the rampage but that he had

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Woodstock Redux: A Muddy Free-For-All

By Marc Fisher and Richard Leiby
Washington Post Service



SAUGERTIES, New York — On the final day of Woodstock '94 — a mudfest that drove thousands home exhausted, wet and hungry — the precision-packaged concert became on Sunday what its critics had always wanted: a sloppy be-in of free music and harmony.

If the festival's organizers set too many rules or turned the site into a merchandising mart, nature evened the score, dousing Winston Farm with all-day rains that swamped the vast tent cities, washed out roads and slowed food and transportation services to a crawl.

The early exodus of nearly 300,000 rock fans from the rural concert site eased organizers' concerns about a monumental, 25-hour push to clear the area.

The Allman Brothers Band played in the background as a steady river of kids filled country lanes, choosing the long road home over the wet trail for Bob Dylan, Spin Doctors and Santana, among other blockbuster final acts.

The New York State police reported the death of a 20-year-old Ohio man from a ruptured spleen, but a spokesman, Lieutenant James O'Donnell, said the festival had produced "remarkably few casualties or arrests." He registered only 14 arrests, nearly all for minor offenses, such as a mother and son found sleeping in a local resident's shed.

"They look awfully tired out there," Lieutenant O'Donnell said. "The rain took a lot out of them."

Local officials had been so worried about security that Ulster County had spent \$340,000 to add a dormitory onto its jail. The facility was not used this weekend, the police said.

"This was the ultimate test of the younger generation," said a concert organizer, John Scher, the president of Polygram Diversified Entertainment. "Under pretty

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Fishing Crisis in World's Oceans 90 Nations at UN Conference to Consider Limits

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The oceans, long thought to hold unlimited bounty, are emptying.

From Iceland to India, from Namibia to Norway, fish catches are decreasing every year. Worldwide, the global marine catch has been declining in fits and starts since 1989, after increasing fivefold between 1950 and 1989.

New fishing technology, lax regulation, a hodgepodge of conflicting government policies and an overall failure to manage the world's marine resources have combined to accelerate the decline of fish stocks around the globe.

Monday, more than 90 nations are to meet at a United Nations conference and try to create limits on international fishing.

In 1992, the last year for which figures are available, 90.9 million tons of fish came from the oceans, down nearly 5 percent from the peak in 1989. About 60 percent of the fish types tracked by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization are categorized as fully exploited, overexploited or depleted.

Meanwhile, the world population — the people who would eat those fish — is growing. On a per capita basis, the global catch of fish from all sources fell from 42.8 pounds in 1988 to 39.7 pounds in 1992.

Climate changes and other local conditions account for some of this reduction, but one reason predominates: overfishing.

"It is a crisis, and it's one nobody really paid attention to until recently," said Chris Newton, chief of the fishery information, data and statistics service of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The absolute figures mask decreases that experts believe are even more disturbing. Five low-value species — only one of them eaten by humans, the rest used for

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Armenia	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Egypt	9.00 FF	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	3.00 R.
Gabon	9.00 CFA	Senegal	3.00 CFA
Greece	3.00 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Ireland	1.120 CFA	Turkey	35.000
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Jordan	1.120 CFA	U.S. Mil.	(\$1.10)
Lebanon	1.120 CFA	U.S. Mil.	(\$1.10)

Kiosk

Price Captures PGA Golf Title

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP) — Nick Price of Zimbabwe became the first man in 12 years to win consecutive major golf tournaments, running away from the field Sunday with a 3-under-par 67 for a six-shot victory in the U.S. PGA Championship.

Price finished with a 11-under 269. His margin of victory over Corey Pavin was one shot short of the record set by Jack Nicklaus in 1980.

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U.S. Wins Basketball Gold

TORONTO (Reuters) — The United States won the 12th world basketball championship on Sunday by defeating Russia, 137-91. Croatia took the bronze by beating Greece, 78-60.

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Manfred Wörner, NATO Civilian Head, Dies in Brussels

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

Manfred Wörner, 59, the first German to occupy the highest civilian post in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, died Saturday of cancer at his home in Bonn.

Mr. Wörner, who was born in Stuttgart, was committed to the idea that European and North American security were inseparable, and he was involved in military policy most of his life.

He volunteered to serve in the West German armed forces and qualified for a jet fighter pilot's wings while serving as a member of Parliament in Bonn starting in the mid-1960s.

Mr. Wörner, who spoke fluent English and French, succeeded Lord Carrington of Britain as secretary-general of NATO in July 1988 after serving as the German defense minister for six years.

His popularity among the allies at NATO headquarters in Brussels, and the strong political backing he received from Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn, led the alliance members to extend his tenure twice.

In April 1992, he underwent the first of three major operations for intestinal cancer. Jogging and hiking kept him trim, but by the end of 1993 he had wasted away so much that he began talking openly about his illness, joking that his doctors had put him on a "delicious" diet of carrot juice, rice



Manfred Wörner was the first German to hold the senior civilian position in NATO.

and vegetables instead of meat, potatoes and wine.

Mr. Wörner began his political career as a lawyer in the state legislature of his native Baden-Württemberg. He studied law in Heidelberg, Paris, Munich and Stuttgart, obtaining a doctorate of laws in Stuttgart in 1961 after writing a dissertation on criminal prosecution involving military

personnel stationed in allied countries.

A member of the Christian Democratic Union party since 1956, he won a seat in the federal Parliament in 1963, quickly making a name for himself as a military expert and joining an air force fighter squadron the following year.

With the Christian Democrats in opposition during the

1970s, Mr. Wörner served as their chief military spokesman and became a member of the national leadership of the party.

From 1978 to 1982, as the Social Democrats moved toward the left and opposition grew to U.S. plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Germany to counter Soviet forces in Eastern Europe, Mr. Wörner became known as a

firm supporter of close ties with the United States.

After Mr. Kohl became chancellor in 1982, he made Mr. Wörner defense minister, strongly supporting the Reagan administration's arms buildup despite widespread skepticism about it in Germany.

But at the end of 1983, Mr. Wörner made a mistake that damaged his domestic political career when he dismissed a four-star German general, Günter Kiesling, as deputy commander of NATO on the ground that security checks had shown he supposedly frequented homosexual gathering places and was subject to Communist blackmail.

General Kiesling denied any homosexual contacts, disapproved the charge and was reinstated in 1984. By then, Mr. Wörner's critics were calling for his head.

Chancellor Kohl stood by him and Mr. Wörner carried on, arguing after the U.S. and Soviet leaders agreed in late 1987 to remove all intermediate-range nuclear forces that NATO needed instead to strengthen its conventional forces.

He was also an architect of increased French-German cooperation to strengthen Europe's contribution to its own defense, and he supported the French-German brigade, outside NATO, whose formation was announced in 1987 despite considerable U.S. misgivings.

Enough time had gone by then that the NATO members were ready to consider giving Germany, which provided the bulk of the European military forces that the alliance had at its disposal, the right to the highest civilian post.

Mr. Wörner was chosen at the end of 1987 and became secretary-general the next July 1, giving up his Parliament seat. He is survived by his wife, Elfriede Reinsch, a journalist, and her son, Marc.

Toby Rowland, 77, an American-born impresario who ran some of the best-known theaters in London, died Tuesday of cancer in London. His first production was in New York in 1938. He moved to London in 1950.

Yedidia Monsenago, 88, the grand rabbi of Morocco, died Thursday in Fez. He was head of the Moroccan rabbinic tribunal.

Benjamin F. Price, 74, a war correspondent with the military newspaper Stars and Stripes in Europe during World War II and later picture editor of The New York Herald Tribune, died Friday of heart failure in Charlotte, Vermont.

Walter Brannell, 86, an airline pilot who started flying open-cockpit biplanes in 1927 and retired as the commander of a fleet of jetliners 40 years later, died Thursday of a stroke in Longboat Key, Florida.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gunmen Kill an Israeli in Gaza Strip

GAZA (Reuters) — Muslim gunmen killed an Israeli and wounded at least six others in the Gaza Strip on Sunday in reprisal for the killing of two Palestinian guerrillas who died in a shoot-out Friday with Israeli police officers.

The Israeli was killed in an ambush on a road between Israel's Kessufim checkpoint to Gaza and a Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip, just a short distance from the site where three Israelis were wounded eight hours earlier. Two Israelis were seriously wounded in the second attack and a third slightly hurt, the sources said.

The militant wing of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, which opposes the Israel-PLO peace deal on Palestinian self-rule, claimed responsibility for both ambushes.

Aspirin Said to Block Colon Cancer

PHILADELPHIA (Reuters) — Aspirin, which has been shown to help reduce the risk of heart disease, also helps prevent colon cancer, a medical journal reported Sunday.

A study in the current issue of the Annals of Internal Medicine reported that people who had taken aspirin twice or more per week for a long period were significantly less likely to be diagnosed with either colon or rectal cancer. Colon and rectal cancer are among the most common and deadly forms of the disease. The study, conducted by researchers at the Harvard Medical School and Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital, found that among those who had taken regular aspirin doses the longest — at least four years — the relative risk of colon or rectal cancer diagnosis was 38 percent of that of nonaspirin users.

Socialist Set to Form Dutch Cabinet

THE HAGUE (AFP) — The outgoing Finance Minister, Wim Kok, has received a final go-ahead from the three new coalition partners to form a new government. He will discuss the division of ministerial posts among the partners on Monday, his spokesman added.

The new government is expected to be sworn in by Queen Beatrix next week. Its program calls for record budget cuts of \$9.4 billion by 1998; of which two thirds would come from the state budget and the rest from social security.

The new coalition is based on legislative elections May 3, in which the Christian Democrats and Labor lost their majority. Rutger Lubbers' center-left cabinet has governed since the elections. If Mr. Kok becomes prime minister, he will be the fourth Socialist head of government since the end of World War II.

French Security Dragnet in 2d Week

PARIS (AFP) — The French police kept up a security crackdown on suspected Islamic militants for the eighth straight night as authorities continued to defy threats from extremist Algerian groups that vowed attacks on France.

The police said 2,317 people were stopped overnight in Paris and that 84 were handed over to detectives for further questioning. An estimated 22,000 people have been checked so far in the dragnet.

The crackdown was announced by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua after Islamic fundamentalists murdered five French gendarmes and consular staff in Algeria. The Islamic Salvation Army, the armed wing of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation Front, threatened reprisals unless detainees were released.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sihanouk Warns on Cambodia Perils

PHNOM PENH (AFP) — King Norodom Sihanouk has warned foreigners about the dangers of traveling in Cambodia. "Let me appeal to foreigners who come to Cambodia to be very prudent every time they travel into the interior of my unfortunate country," said the king, in a statement sent from Beijing where he is undergoing cancer treatment.

"One should avoid pleasure trips because Cambodia is a country at civil war, and there is insecurity in many of the regions, provinces, districts and other places," he added. Foreigners should travel only when it is absolutely necessary, he said, and then they should inform Cambodian authorities.

Guangdong Province in China is to introduce a 72-hour visa-free entry for foreign visitors later this year to increase tourism, the Xinhua press agency reported.

China has outlined an ambitious plan to build or renovate about 60 airports to keep pace with a fast-growing demand for domestic air travel.

Air China will link Beijing to Japan's northeastern city of Sendai beginning Sept. 9, the news agency Jiji Tsushin-Sha reported. Air China also serves Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka. (Bloomberg)

The Netherlands has scrapped Europe's first experimental car pool lane after a court ruled that it was illegal to discriminate against lone drivers. (Reuters)

Jordan has quadrupled the cost of visiting the ancient city of Petra from \$7 to \$28 in a bid to raise \$10 million to increase services for an anticipated flood of tourists following the opening of its border with Israel. (AFP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or service curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Tahiti, Togo, Vatican City, Venezuela.

TUESDAY: Dominican Republic, Vatican City.

WEDNESDAY: Gabon, Indonesia, Vatican City.

FRIDAY: Afghanistan.

SATURDAY: Hungary, Malaysia, Morocco, Sri Lanka.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

A Cigar Worth Millions to Gambler

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — A surgeon's penchant for cigars paid off in a big way with an \$8.5 million jackpot, a record for this casino resort city.

Forced to leave a nonsmoking blackjack table in Bally's Grand Casino Hotel, Dr. Frank Oliveto moved to a \$1 slot machine Saturday to play for a Megabucks jackpot. When someone drops a dollar in any of the 186 Megabucks slot machines in the city's 12 casinos, a pooled jackpot increases. Dr. Oliveto, 54, had played about \$80 and won back roughly \$35 before hitting the jackpot. He received the first of 20 annual checks for \$427,275 on Saturday. "Smoking is bad for your health, but it's good for my pocketbook," he said.

Western Leaders Face a Challenge in Replacing Alliance Chief

BRUSSELS — Western leaders face a difficult task in finding someone to replace Manfred Wörner as NATO secretary-general.

Mr. Wörner was the first German to head the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since it was founded 45 years ago, and he held the job for six years.

Barely one month after a bruising battle to find a successor to Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission, European allies, the United States and Canada must agree now on a candidate for the NATO job.

The United States, the 16-nation alliance's senior member, commands the military wing of

NATO, but a European has always held the political post.

Mr. Wörner's replacement will need strong leadership and diplomatic skills at a time when NATO is deeply involved in Bosnia and in trying to build security across Europe — new roles the former West German defense minister championed.

Defense Minister Rens Ter Beek of the Netherlands said Sunday that it was not yet the right time to take up the issue, but he acknowledged that replacing Mr. Wörner would not be easy.

"It is important that the void he has left should be filled quickly," Mr. Ter Beek said.

His leadership, including a drive for far-reaching cooperation with former Warsaw Pact foes,

was widely respected. Tributes flowed in from the United States, Germany, Britain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Two names have emerged as possible successors — Thorvald Stoltenberg, a former Norwegian foreign minister who is the United Nations peace mediator in the Balkans conflict, and a former Italian prime minister, Giuliano Amato.

NATO is now cooperating with the United Nations in the former Yugoslavia, and diplomats say Mr. Stoltenberg would be a good candidate for that reason.

Mr. Amato has not been dragged into the corruption scandal that humbled many of the country's top politicians. Italy has had the top NATO job.

Diplomats said that, as a Socialist, Mr. Amato is also suitably distanced from international concern over the extreme-right members of Italy's new coalition government.

The outgoing Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, who failed in his efforts to succeed Mr. Delors at the European Commission, has also been mentioned. But a spokesman for Mr. Lubbers said he would probably not be a candidate.

Other names mentioned include the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd; the British defense secretary, Malcolm Rifkind; and the Belgian foreign minister, Willy Claes.

The deputy secretary-general of NATO, Sergio Balanzino, an Italian career official, will head the alliance until a successor is found.

Shrugging Off Poll, Kohl and Scharping Fight On

New York Times Service

BONN — In March, when public opinion polls showed his party so far behind that it could not possibly win general elections in October, Chancellor Helmut Kohl laughed and said that they were wrong, that he was going to win anyway.

This month, the polls are predicting that he will. The respected Allensbach Institute, in a poll published in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung last week, said the governing coalition would have won over 50 percent of the vote if the elections had been held the previous weekend.

But with the Oct. 16 vote still two months off, neither Mr. Kohl nor his Social Democratic opponent, Rudolf Scharping, is acting as though the outcome is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Scharping told his supporters that Mr. Kohl, who has been chancellor since 1982, was "no longer up to the demands of his office," and the

Social Democrats unveiled election posters proclaiming "Look Forward to Change, Germany!"

Mr. Kohl interrupted his vacation in Austria to campaign at Baltic-Sea resorts in Eastern Germany, where he promised voters disappointed by the slow pace of recovery from the economic collapse of communism that prosperity was bound to come eventually.

The Allensbach poll, of 1,000 people across the country at the end of July, found that 40.9 percent of those surveyed said they would vote for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, while support for the Social Democrats had dwindled to 32.7 percent, almost an exact reversal of the situation six months ago.

The junior partner in the governing coalition, the Free Democrats, would get 9.3 percent of the vote, according to the same poll, or almost double

what they won in elections for the European Parliament in June.

Mr. Kohl is used to being the underdog, having come from behind to win the last three elections.

The Social Democrats, many of whom flirted with leftist and pacifist views while in opposition, have opted for a light-hearted, nonideological approach in their posters, with the emphasis on the candidate.

"Kohl?" an elderly woman asks on one of them. "I prefer something a bit younger, myself."

Trying hard to re-establish an image of political moderation, the Social Democrats are promising budget cuts and tax increases for some to pay for unification, but under Mr. Scharping, they say, the rich would pay more of their fair share.

The government would impose a 7.5 percent income tax surcharge on all taxpayers next year, while the Social Democrats would free low-income

taxpayers and raise the surcharge for higher earners.

Until this summer, Mr. Scharping was the front-runner, but as the German economy has begun to emerge from recession, just as Mr. Kohl predicted it would, the opposition's fortunes have waned.

Mr. Scharping has also acknowledged making tactical blunders. Many thought he sounded like a sore loser after his party's candidate for Germany's ceremonial presidency, Johannes Rau, lost to Mr. Kohl's choice, Roman Herzog, in May. The opponent he had to defeat, Mr. Scharping reminded himself, was not Mr. Herzog but Mr. Kohl.

Some politicians were also surprised during a recent heat wave when he endorsed a nationwide speed limit of 130 kilometers, or 80 miles, an hour on the autobahn, where in many places there are no speed limits.

— CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Berlusconi Makes Up With Critic

Reuters

ROME — A reconciliation between Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and his Northern League coalition ally may protect the lira from further devaluation, but fears lingered Sunday over how long the peace would last.

The first test of how effective the Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, and Mr. Berlusconi have been in calming widespread concern about the government will come Monday with the reopening of financial markets in London. Those in Italy will be closed for a holiday.

Faced with growing panic on Thursday, the Bank of Italy tried to prop up the lira with a half-point increase in its discount rate, to 7.5 percent. But the move apparently backfired, with investors driving the currency even lower the next day.

Their arms draped around each other's shoulders, Mr. Berlusconi and Mr. Bossi on Saturday pledged their commitment to stable government and buried their differences.

"These are the pictures that are supposed to persuade Wall Street to stop selling the lira," the state television said Sunday as it showed the two walking on the grounds of Mr. Berlusconi's villa in Arcore, near Milan.

The reconciliation occurred after a week of fears that tensions would tear Mr. Berlusconi's coalition apart. Those fears led to the lira's collapse Friday to a record 1,030 per German mark.

But many asked whether the scenes of coalition harmony were not just another media offensive to paper over the cracks in Mr. Berlusconi's coalition after the lira's "Black Friday."

(Reuters, AP)

Serbs and Muslims Agree to Ban Sniping in Sarajevo

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's rival Serbs and Muslims signed a United Nations-brokered accord Sunday to halt sniping in Sarajevo within 24 hours and pledged to patrol high-risk areas with UN peacekeepers to stop marksmen who disobeyed.

"The sides shall undertake within 24 hours to issue public orders which explicitly forbid sniping activities against mili-

tary personnel, civilians and UN personnel in the Sarajevo region," the agreement said.

The two sides also agreed verbally to end shooting attacks around the Sarajevo airport.

which have shut down the UN humanitarian airlift to the city, a UN spokesman said. There was no immediate word when the air bridge would resume. Gunfire halted the airlift Thursday, only two days after the effort resumed following an 18-day break caused by shooting blamed on Serbs.

The accord was signed by top Serbian and Muslim officials

and the United Nations. The sides pledged to form joint patrols with the UN Protection Force to flush out and prosecute as criminals snipers disobeying orders.

Bonn Arrests 6 as Extremists Near Buchenwald

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ERFURT, Germany — Police thwarted what appears to have been another attempt by neo-Nazis to desecrate the

World War II German death camp at Buchenwald, officials said Sunday.

Six men, aged 16 to 20, were detained near the memorial late

Saturday carrying far-right extremist propaganda, raising suspicions they had planned to distribute the leaflets at the former camp, the police said. A police guardhouse was set up at Buchenwald after neo-Nazis rampaged through the memorial three weeks ago.

Earlier, the police arrested about 100 neo-Nazis and carried out random road checks across Germany to clamp down on demonstrations commemorating the death of Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess.

The authorities banned 30 events that had been scheduled for Saturday in memory of Hess's suicide, on Aug. 17, 1987, at 93 in a Berlin prison. He had been serving a life sentence for war crimes. Similar protests last year saw hundreds march through Fulda.

Most of those detained were in eastern and northern Germany. They were held on suspicion of planning to attend demonstrations. Most were remanded in custody, police said.

(Reuters, AP)

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THE AMERICAS / HEAVY BATTLE

Clinton and Foes Dig In for Fierce Battle on Crime Bill

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and leading Republicans remained locked Sunday in a fiercely partisan battle over crime control legislation. As the White House sought to revive the measure in the House, prospects for it weakened in the Senate.

The \$30-billion spending plan has now become the focus of some of the most bitter accusations leveled in recent years.

On Sunday, Representative Newt Gingrich, the House Republican leader from Georgia, accused Mr. Clinton of "muddling and mischaracterizing" following two days in which the president in turn heatedly blamed Republicans

and the powerful gun-owners' lobby for derailing the crime legislation.

On the Senate side, Bob Dole, the Republican leader from Kansas, said in a broadcast interview on Sunday that his party now saw serious flaws in the bill, which would dispense more than \$20 billion for police and prisons and the remainder for preventive social programs.

He all but ruled out his party's support, even though most of the bill's key elements passed the Senate earlier this year.

Underlying the debate is a deadly serious political struggle aimed at winning votes in the congressional elections this November.

According to many political analysts, Mr. Clinton's centrist approach on crime has succeeded in making the Democratic Party seem

tough on crime, at the expense of Republicans, who have long been the party of crime control.

Recent polls suggest fear of crime is now the leading concern of most Americans, surpassing economic worries.

At a Maryland church on Sunday, Mr. Clinton said he saw petty politics at work in Congress and he asked the congregation, "Pray for me."

"We don't have a bigger problem than the violence that is eating the heart out of this country," he said.

Many independent analysts see in the Republican congressional tactics an eagerness to prevent the president from claiming victory in either crime control or health care before November. Republicans deny this.

Mr. Gingrich estimated Sunday that if Mr. Clinton has a favorable six weeks before the elections, Republicans will gain 20 to 30 seats in the 435-seat House.

If not, Republicans could gain 50 to 70 seats, he said.

In Mr. Clinton's view, the National Rifle Association, America's premier gun lobby, joined forces with Republican leaders to create a "trick" vote in the House late Thursday. In that vote, the House narrowly rejected a procedure that would have put the anti-crime bill up for a vote.

Calling the vote a trick is "nonsense," Mr. Gingrich said.

Of the president he added: "He seems to be in hiding, working from the left and attacking the right."

POLITICAL NOTES

Don't Bet on a Health Care Compromise

WASHINGTON — The Senate's leading Democrat and Republican tore into each other's health care plans Sunday, casting more doubt on their ability to forge an agreement this year to reform the medical system.

"Is there an opportunity for compromise? Maybe," Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader, said on an NBC news program.

Sitting elbow-to-elbow with the majority leader, Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, Mr. Dole said Mr. Mitchell's sweeping proposal amounted to government-run health care.

Mr. Mitchell said offerings by Mr. Dole and other Republicans would do too little to provide health care coverage to all Americans. He chided Republican lawmakers for accepting a government-based insurance plan for their own health care, yet refusing the same for other citizens.

In another sign of the health care divide, Senator Bob Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, said Mr. Mitchell's bill did not contain costs and gave too much power to Washington. Pledging to heavily amend the bill, Mr. Kerrey suggested that the Senate might need to override a Clinton veto.

Another Democrat, Senator David L. Boren of Oklahoma, said of Mr. Mitchell's bill, "I think it's dead, and we can't even amend it." (AP)

New Furor Over Whitewater Prosecutor

WASHINGTON — A partisan furor has developed over the appointment of Kenneth W. Starr as the Whitewater independent prosecutor, with Democratic senators demanding a public accounting of Mr. Starr's recent political activities and attacking the impartiality of the head of the three-judge panel that picked him.

Some senators have expressed shock at news that Judge David B. Sentelle, the head of the three-judge appellate panel that named Mr. Starr, had lunch on July 14 with Senator Lauch Faircloth, a conservative Republican of North Carolina, while the panel was considering its choice. Mr. Faircloth was an outspoken leader of efforts to remove Robert B. Fiske Jr. as the Whitewater prosecutor.

Some senior Democrats, frustrated that the independent counsel law contains no route for appealing the panel's choice, have discussed the possibility of seeking a disciplinary review of Judge Sentelle's conduct.

The outcry over Judge Sentelle is the latest twist to follow the panel's surprise announcement that it was replacing Mr. Fiske because his appointment by Attorney General Janet M. Reno could compromise his independence.

Democrats complained first about Mr. Starr's conservative Republican background, then about his public opposition to President Bill Clinton's claim of immunity in a sexual harassment suit against him, and finally about the contacts between Judge Sentelle and Senator Faircloth, two old friends and fellow conservatives from North Carolina. (NYT)

Clinton Aides Say Altman Will Quit Soon

WASHINGTON — Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman, under heavy Congressional criticism for his testimony on the Whitewater investigation, is expected to step down from his post in the next week to 10 days, administration officials said.

But a Treasury official speaking for Mr. Altman said he had not yet decided whether he was willing to resign and had not been asked to do so. The administration officials said there was a small chance that Mr. Altman would be offered another government position.

Jean E. Hanson, the Treasury Department's general counsel, is also expected to resign, the administration officials said, and the exact timing of Mr. Altman's departure will depend partly on when she steps down.

Ms. Hanson was also criticized by both Democrats and Republicans during the recent Whitewater hearings for her role in the White House-Treasury discussions about the investigation of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, which was run by James B. McDougal, a business partner of the Clintons in the Whitewater real estate development. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, on the Republican strategy — stall, without giving the impression of stalling — in opposing health-care legislation: "This is what you call a good old-fashioned filibuster." (WP)

Away From Politics

• The military services are wasting millions of dollars a year keeping open unneeded recruiting stations, some so unproductive that they sign up an average of just one recruit a year.

• The number of violent or illegal incidents reported in New York City schools rose nearly 26 percent in the last year. More than 17,000 incidents, ranging from vandalism to robbery, were reported between July 1, 1993, and June 30, 1994.

• Officers out of every four times that Los Angeles police officers fire their weapons, superiors fault them for life-threatening mistakes that warrant retraining or discipline.

• In a case that highlights the complexity of white-collar bankers in the cocaine trade, a former officer of an American Express Co. subsidiary has been sentenced to 10 years in prison for laundering the profits of a top Mexican drug lord.

• Left at home without supervision, eight small children died in an early morning house fire Sunday in Carbondale, Illinois.

• One of Brazil's most prominent businessmen and his wife were among three people killed when a helicopter crashed on its way to Atlantic City, New Jersey, from New York City. Mathias Machiline, 61, was the owner of the Grupo Machiline electronics company. (AP, LAT, NYT, Reuters, WP)

Mexican Candidate Faltering But Cardenas Calls Polls Poor Predictors

By Anthony DePalma

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Painted with derogatory slogans, the dark coffin was borne above the heads of thousands who had come to root for the demise of Mexico's long-governing party and for the victory of the leftist candidate, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, in the presidential election next weekend.

Despite the crowd's enthusiasm, and the outpouring of emotion at the candidate's rallies all over Mexico in these last days before the election, polls and other measures of support indicated that it might be Mr. Cárdenas's chances of being elected president that will be interred Aug. 21, not the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has controlled Mexico for 65 years.

Although the governing party, known as the PRI, has become a target of public outrage this year — blamed for conditions that led to a guerrilla uprising in the poor southern state of Chiapas, suspected of being involved in the assassination of its own presidential candidate in March, and denounced for the loss of thousands of jobs — Mr. Cárdenas's anti-PRI campaign has simply not taken off.

Graciela Rodríguez, 47, who lives in the Mexico City suburb of Ecatepec, represented Mr. Cárdenas's hopes and also

his disappointments. She said she had voted for the PRI in the 1988 election but definitely would not vote for the party again, saying its policies had brought more violence and poverty. Yet, though she had come to her mind about him, "He represents an option to change the country," she said, "but I'm worried about what the change will bring."

In an interview on his campaign bus last week, Mr. Cárdenas, 60, dismissed any suggestion that his campaign had faltered.

"The response of the people doesn't indicate a campaign with only 7 percent," he said, referring to the level of support that some opinion polls have said he has among voters.

In fact, in recent days Mr. Cárdenas has been backed by a number of intellectuals and prominent politicians, including a former legislator of the governing party, Demetrio Sodi de la Tijera.

"I don't believe in the numbers," Mr. Sodi de la Tijera said of the polls. "In 1988, at the final hour the people decided in their own way how to vote. In Mexico, polling isn't part of the culture. People are afraid to answer how they really feel."

Mr. Cárdenas's candidacy has stirred some concern in Mexico because he has aggres-

sively challenged the validity of the electoral process itself, often asserting that the PRI government was preparing a huge and sophisticated operation to steal the election.

Mr. Cárdenas has warned that Mexico will be shut down by a campaign of civil resistance if fraud is committed.

"We will never call for violence," he said. "There won't be violence unless the government wants to have it. The government has everything in its own hands to avoid a confrontation, if it only respects the votes."

Polling in Mexico is still unproven, but the more reliable voter preference surveys released last week all placed Mr. Cárdenas third place, with no more than 13 percent of the vote. The polls showed the PRI's candidate, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, comfortably in first, with Diego Fernández de Cevallos, of the right-of-center National Action Party, in second.

■ **Poll Leader Holds Rally**
Mr. Zedillo massed hundreds of thousands of supporters in the capital for a closing campaign rally Sunday, promising a clean and decisive victory. The Associated Press reported from Mexico City.

Speaking from a podium overlooking the packed crowd in the vast square known as



Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas waving at a Mexico City rally.

the Zócalo, Mr. Zedillo said: "Here is our political strength. We come together in strength as a great party." The pro-government network Televisa showed the plaza overflowing and said that at least 300,000 people were there. The police had no independent count, but the gathering rivaled crowds at opposition rallies on Saturday.

CLINTON: Re-examination

Continued from Page 1

the White House to try to revive the crime legislation jeopardized by an unexpected defeat on a procedural vote Thursday is cited by officials as evidence of how he will begin to repair his problems.

But more sober officials acknowledge that Mr. Clinton's casting himself once more as "the Comeback Kid" has momentary advantages but is the easy part of what he and his campaign-oriented White House have always done best: quick-turnaround events.

What's harder and rarely done in the Clinton White House, they acknowledge, is sustaining day-to-day governing when there is no TV-drama conflict such as taking on the National Rifle Association.

Mr. Clinton has told associates he misunderstands the importance of the "public presidency," as compared with the actual formulation of policy and getting it implemented. That, one aide said, is "a sophisticated way of saying he has not known how to have a continuing conversation with the American people about who he is and what he stands for."

He has told associates that he believes this is both his fault and the fault of the times. The White House adheres tenaciously to the view that presidents nowadays are overrepresented, politically "gamed" and cynically analyzed in the media before the viewers, listeners or readers get an adequate chance to hear what they are saying.

They cite a variety of academic studies, articles and analyses of network news and major newspapers.

Mr. Clinton is said to believe that a sour and cynical mood among ordinary Americans has contributed to his problems. He attributes that to historic trends, arguing, as he did in a speech to Democratic candidates last week, that postwar periods that lacked common American purpose produced violent strains.

Tony L. Coelho, a former congressman now assigned an advisory role to the party and White House, said Mr. Clinton understood that he had to act like a president, not a prime minister, to begin fixing his presidency.

Beyond that, Mr. Coelho cited the most common complaint among Democrats about the Clinton operation — lack of discipline.

Democratic insiders and neutral analysts say it will not be easy — and might not be possible — 20 months into the term and three months before the mid-term elections — to do significant repairs unless there are some cataclysmic events.

Recent history is littered with presidencies that tried significant midcourse corrections, although most were past the halfway point in their terms when they sensed serious trouble.

Argentina Tense Amid Warnings of Another Bomb

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — With hospitals standing by on red alert, President Carlos Saul Menem is urging Argentines to remain calm despite warnings from Israel and others about a possible new attack in the aftermath of the explosion that killed nearly 100 people last month.

"I ask people to go on living normally," Mr. Menem said in a radio interview broadcast over the weekend. "One must keep working as usual, except

one has to be a bit more careful now."

After a week in which Argentina accused four former Iranian diplomats of taking part in the bombing here last month of a building housing Jewish groups, the holiday weekend was expected to provide a break.

Instead, police officers with dogs stood guard outside synagogues. Armored police vehicles were parked outside Jewish schools in Buenos Aires after Mr. Menem's government an-

nounced that it had been warned a new attack might be imminent.

The government said hospital emergency rooms throughout the city were on top alert and that 30 rescuers trained to shore up buildings and sift through rubble were on stand-by. Civil defense teams were on alert. Crews for two helicopters and two planes were on call.

A spokeswoman for Argentina's largest Jewish organization said many residents of the main Jewish section — known as Par-

te Once, or District 11 — had canceled outings and were staying indoors.

The warning on Friday of a new attack, which was reinforced by Israel and intelligence agencies from other countries, put Argentines on edge, waiting for the thunder of a bomb any minute — or never.

"It's a really difficult situation," said Carlos Alvarez, a leftist politician. "How can you ever tell it's safe to relax this state of alert, of tension?" The government, meanwhile,

said it would maintain ties with Iran despite accusations linking Iranian diplomats to the deadly July 18 bombing.

Argentina is seeking seven Iranians, including three diplomats, for the attack on the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association that left 95 people dead, 10 missing and 250 injured.

Iran threatened Saturday to break off ties with Argentines and said it would take legal action against those who accused Iranians in the bombing. (Reuters, NYT, AFP)

WOODSTOCK: The 25-Year Reunion Turns Wet and Muddy, but the Kids Are All Right

Continued from Page 1

trying conditions, everybody seems to be getting along well."

Woodstock's gates had long since been trampled, and the 1,000-man "Peace Patrol" security force had diminished in number and spirit. Still, Mr. Scher insisted, "There are some people getting in for free, but it's not a free concert." Organizers said they had sold about 190,000 tickets, but the police estimated a crowd of about 300,000 at its peak Saturday.

Some fans were still arriving Sunday afternoon. "We came spur of the moment," said Will

Adams, 24, of Nashua, New Hampshire, who left home at 5 A.M. Sunday.

"We were watching it on MTV and we said, 'Let's go,'" said his friend Corey Brodsky, 19.

Though some survivors of the long, messy weekend regretted having shelled out big bucks when many of those around them walked right in, others welcomed all comers.

"No, I'm not mad. I smoked a lot of weed," said Mona Cicco, 27, of Boston, who spent \$135 for her ticket. Some fans took advantage of

the weather, competing in new sports events such as mud sliding. The most pit — the jam-packed stagefront lakes of mud where kids danced and passed one another over their heads — was generating a 100-patient-per-hour flow to medical facilities. Doctors handled more than 7,000 injuries, many of them twisted or broken ankles from slips in the mud.

But even the best-prepared were at the mercy of the 2,800 portable toilets that became the most loathed element of the Woodstock experience. Organizers said they had trouble get-

ting waste-suctioning trucks through clogged roads.

In the town of Saugerties, population 20,000, which had been promised a financial bonanza by Woodstock promoters, most residents said they got what they bargained for, despite smoldering streets and massive mounds of trash.

"It's a mess and the rain is a shame," said Sheila McCarthy, a court clerk. "But it's given this town more excitement than it's ever seen, and even our prisoners have been very friendly."

The county police were so worried about local backlash

last week that they went door to door reminding residents that it was not legal to shoot someone who inadvertently stepped on private property.

Even before the music ended early Monday, the myth of Woodstock was larger than the reality.

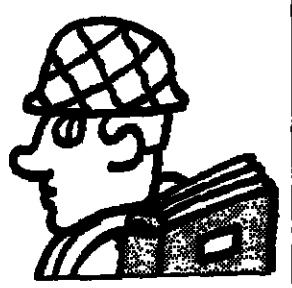
"By next month, there'll be millions of people who say they were at Woodstock," said Joel Rosenman, a concert promoter. And you can bet that somewhere, somebody is already hawking "I Survived Woodstock '94" T-shirts, \$19.95 while they last.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Bill Cosby, the television and film star, is reading "A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States" by Herbert C. Aptheker.

"I have just finished the two latest volumes, 5 and 6, which cover the second World War and the war in Vietnam. They are excellently written and very enjoyable to read." (John Brunton, IHT)



the Germans. Vichy was in fact the legal continuation of the Third Republic.

As for the Resistance, it was not, according to the Germans, a military factor to be reckoned with. But de Gaulle, who was never more than the leader of one British-backed faction in a small but fragmented Resistance movement, had to pretend that he was the single leader of a large national movement, which entitled him to govern France.

In fact de Gaulle in 1944 was more of an aberration than Pé-

tain, for he had not been elected to any office. He declared himself the provisional president of a transition government, which held its first election in October 1945 — for a Constituent Assembly that would draft the constitution for a Fourth Republic, as well as act as a legislature in the meantime. In this election, the Communists came in ahead of the other parties with 26 percent of the vote. As a result, when de Gaulle formed his second provisional government, he was forced to take five Communist ministers into his cabinet.

But the general didn't wait for the new constitution to be drafted and ratified. In January 1946 he resigned in what seemed to be a fit of pique; basically, he was temperamentally incapable of accepting the limitations of the parliamentary government he saw coming.

After his departure, the Fourth Republic was born. In November 1946, it took up where the Third had left off in 1940, with many of the same men, as though there had been no wartime interruption. But there was one crucial difference. France now had the most powerful Communist Party in Western Europe.

The amazing thing, as shown in the best parts of this layer cake of a book, was that the much-maligned Fourth Republic succeeded in isolating the Communists and purging them from the police and the gendarmes. In May 1947, Prime Minister Paul Ramadier dismissed the five Communist ministers from his government. A month later came the announcement of the Marshall Plan.

The Communists, however, were far more troublesome outside the government than in it. The aim of the party, as ordered by Stalin in September 1947, was to destabilize the Fourth Republic with strikes and riots.

In 1947 and 1948, France was a Cold War battleground, as the Communists carried out their strategy of sabotaging the economy and dividing the nation. But the Fourth Republic governments held fast.

In February 1948 the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia frightened Congress into approving the Marshall Plan. As American goods began to arrive in France, there were fewer grievances for the Communists to take advantage of. The turnaround came in 1949 with the end of rationing for bread and dairy products. When the standard of living improved, the Marshall Plan became too popular for the Communists to criticize.

Ted Morgan, the author of "FDR" and "An Uncertain Hour: The French, the Germans, the Jews, and the City of Lyon, 1940-45," wrote this for The Washington Post.

PARIS AFTER THE LIBERATION: 1944-1949

By Anthony Beevor and Artemis Cooper. 468 pages. \$27.50. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Ted Morgan

IN a politically stable country like the United States, a person can live his or her entire adult life as a Republican or a Democrat. But the dilemma for France during and after World War II was that people were repeatedly asked to declare their allegiances in a swiftly changing political landscape. Were they for Pétain or de Gaulle? Were they in the Resistance or in the collaboration, or someplace in between? Was

"life as usual" an implicit form of collaboration? After the war, were they Gaullists or Communists or Socialists or Christian Democrats? If Communists, did they toe the Soviet line? If non-Communists, were they pro-American?

Such a wilderness of choices and sub-choices was not conducive to continuity in government. Instead, during the five years covered in "Paris After the Liberation," the political turbulence resulted in a permanent state of crisis.

When de Gaulle liberated Paris in August 1944 and set up a provisional government, he found it convenient to invent two myths — that Vichy had been an aberration and that France as a nation had resisted

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

NOBODY quite knows how to bid a hand with a nine-card suit, which is a tactical rather than a technical problem. West chose to bid slowly and allow himself to be pushed, a strategy that experts often adopt with a fresh hand.

This might have worked: It would have been an understandable if South had doubled six diamonds. That contract would succeed even if South led a trump, either immediately or after cashing the spade ace. East could take a club finesse and then ruff a club.

But South continued to six hearts, which turned out to be a good decision. A club lead against six hearts doubled would have led to a quick two-trick defeat, but West opened the door with the lead of the diamond king.

After ruffing the opening lead in the dummy, it was tempting to cash the heart king. This would have succeeded against any normal trump split, but the bidding and final double made South suspect that West had all the missing trumps. She made the winning

play by leading to the spade ace, ruffing the remaining diamond, and leading spades. East could not ruff, so all the club losers were discarded safely and a club was ruffed.

That left South and West with five trumps each, and South, clearly a future star, cashed the ace and led the seven to endplay West. East was left to regret the failure to persevere to seven diamonds, down one.

North (D)
♠ K J 10 7
♥ K 3
♦ —
♣ K J 9 7 6 5

West
♠ 8 6 4 2
♥ 10 9 6 4 2
♦ K J
♣ 5

South
♠ A 3
♥ C A J 8 7 5
♦ 8 6
♣ 8 5 4

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North East South West

1♣ 2♣ 2♥ 3♥

3♥ 4♥ 4♠ 5♠

5♥ 6♥ 6♥ 6♥

Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A False Start in Italy

Italy has not yet started the rebuilding of its politics; indeed, the intended cornerstone of the new edifice may be fatally cracked. Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's admission in this newspaper on Friday that his Fininvest business empire had paid bribes to tax officials not only casts doubt on his government's ability to claim that Italy is, at long last, in clean hands. It has also made it harder for Italy to run an efficient economic policy.

Mr. Berlusconi argued that the amount of bribe money his brother Paolo has said Fininvest paid out was small by comparison with what Fininvest earns. That is a devious defense. The sum that Paolo mentioned, \$2 million, is not pocket money. And to the prime minister's assertion that he did not know about it, the unavoidable answer is that he should have. After all the revelations about Italy's era of scandals, the man who has promised a clean start needs, like Caesar's wife, to be above suspicion.

Such thoughts almost certainly help to explain what happened in Italy's markets at the week's end. On Thursday the Bank of Italy, anxious about the weakness of the lira, raised its interest rate. On Friday the lira, instead of rising, went on falling. The stock market fell, too, worried by the squeeze that higher interest rates impose on economic growth and also, presumably, by what the Berlusconi confession means for the hope of stable government.

A stable democracy in Italy, as in any country, requires the voters to be able to trust both of the groups of politicians, left and right, who offer to govern. Only then can they pick the one whose policies they prefer. Italy's voters on the whole trust the left's honesty but still have doubts about its policies. They prefer the right's ideas but still, with reason, reserve their trust.

Italy has not yet constructed a plausible new right to replace the dishonored old one. The Berlusconi government's component parts still squabble with each other far too much. And Mr. Berlusconi's own actions — his attempt to let corruption suspects out of jail, his repeated blurring of the line that should separate prime minister from businessman — have in less than four months seriously weakened his credibility.

Two things have to be done soon, or Italy will need to start all over again. One is the unmistakable detachment of Mr. Berlusconi from the Fininvest empire. No successful rich businessman can ever shed all his financial influence; but, to the extent that it can be done, Mr. Berlusconi's present and past have to be divorced in a way that Italy can believe in. That means a separation whose terms are approved of by, say, two-thirds of Parliament.

The other necessity is that the quarrelsome components of the Berlusconi government should agree, without further delay, on a proper budget plan. The Italian economy is in many ways starting to look much healthier. But the flush will pale again if Italy does not get a grip on its budget deficit and its rapidly growing public debt. Not to be the European Union's biggest debtor will call for painful decisions, not least about pension cuts; but decisions there must be as soon as Italy gets back from vacation.

If those two things are not done it will be better to begin the building job all over again. Italian voters, it is said, do not want two elections in one year. That sounds like the opinion of politicians unprepared to face their judgment. Italians want a new politics. If their first attempt did not work, they will not mind trying again.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Crackdown in Indonesia

President Suharto of Indonesia, now serving his sixth five-year term, spoke encouragingly on his re-election last year about the need for "democratization." The country's bolder and livelier publications took him at his word, and for a brief, heady period there were actual articles on such forbidden topics as human rights abuses in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor and who might succeed the aging president. That was not what Mr. Suharto had in mind. A few weeks ago, two respected magazines and a popular tabloid were banned; closure threats were sent to various newspapers, their apparent offense being to report critically about a government decision to spend \$1.1 billion on a fleet of decrepit East German warships.

When a magazine called Forum reported on this press crackdown, another sharp warning emanated from Director-General Subrata of the Ministry of Information, explaining that Forum did not fully comprehend the meaning of press freedom in Indonesia. The inference is plain: Indonesia's press is free to guess what it can write about. The press is certainly free to quote Mr. Suharto's call for more openness, but it should understand that the president does not really mean what he says. The spirit of the situation is admirably caught by Ring Lardner's

quote, "Shut up," he explained. "All this is becoming a matter of more acute concern to the United States."

In November, President Bill Clinton is due to attend a meeting of Asian and Pacific leaders that Mr. Suharto will host in Jakarta. It is hard to see how he can avoid referring to Indonesia's lawless 1975 invasion and subsequent annexation of East Timor, where war and privation have killed as many as 200,000 people, nearly a third of its former population. A new crackdown is under way, and Bishop Carlos Felipe Belo, the territory's Roman Catholic leader, told a press agency in July, "East Timor is like hell." Dismayed by such reports, the U.S. Congress voted last month, with the support of the Clinton administration, to ban the sale of small weapons, light arms and crowd-control equipment to Indonesia.

This falls short of the wider ban urged by Senators Patrick Leahy of Vermont and Russell Feingold of Wisconsin, but it is the first time any such restrictions have been imposed on Indonesia, a major customer in the arms bazaar. The interesting question is how Mr. Clinton will deal with this come November, and whether the Indonesian press, or what is left of it, will be free to report what the president of the United States says on Indonesian soil.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Debating the Enola Gay

The Enola Gay aircraft, from which atomic bombs were dropped on Japan by its nature an evocative, emotionally powerful object. No matter what kind of exhibition surrounds the plane when it goes on display at the National Air and Space Museum later this year — if it does — spectators will respond with strong feelings about the end of World War II and the start of the nuclear age. That is no reason to shy away from an Enola Gay exhibit; on the contrary. But it is also not the real reason why the museum is in so much trouble over its plans so far, or why criticism continues to intensify despite one round of revisions completed and more promised. The two sides are talking past each other, and it is the Smithsonian that needs to do more listening.

The museum's director, Martin Harwit, writes (*IHT Opinion*, Aug. 8) that the exhibit is a "dilemma" because of "two divergent but widely held views" of the dropping of the bomb: one that he describes as a patriotic consensus that the act was necessary and heroic, and the other, "more analytical," taking account of the horrors of nuclear war. "We have found no way," he concluded, "to exhibit the Enola Gay and satisfy everyone."

But Mr. Harwit's tenet betrays the assumption that has rightly made critics so unhappy, namely, that the difference between him and his critics is not simply one of political opinion but of intellectual sophistication. This naturally rankles with veterans and other groups that offered detailed and substantive criticism of the initial plan, which they said was emotionally rigged to create an anti-nuclear perspective and to present Japan overwhelmingly as a victim country fighting only to preserve its "culture."

Pre-1945 narrative about Japanese aggression was omitted, they said, and aspersions (including racism) were cast on U.S. government motives to a degree that went past any "analytical" recital of the facts. The museum tacitly acknowledged some of these failings when it promised extensive revisions, but it has not come through. What is going on?

Mr. Harwit, director of a museum loved for its enthusiastic presentations of American technical triumphs, cannot be taxed with reflexive hostility toward the Enola Gay. He was instrumental in getting the aircraft restored after years of neglect and in arranging any anniversary display at all. What the tenor of the debate suggests instead is a curatorial inability to perceive that political opinions are embedded in the exhibit, or to identify them as such — opinions, rather than universal, "objective" assumptions that all thinking people must necessarily share. This confusion is increasingly common in academic and owes much to the fashionable and wrong notion that objectivity is unattainable anyway, and that all presentations of complex issues must be politically tendentious. It is a notion that must be fought — above all by institutions such as the Smithsonian.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Back to Hayek: Collectivism Still Leads to Serfdom

By Milton Friedman

NEW YORK — Nearly a quarter of a century ago, I wrote an introduction to a new German edition of "The Road to Serfdom." That introduction is equally relevant to this 50th anniversary edition. I herewith quote from it before adding a few comments.

Over the years, I have made it a practice to inquire of believers in individualism how they came to depart from the collectivist orthodoxy of our times. For years, the most frequent answer was a reference to this book.

Hayek's remarkable and vigorous tract was a revelation particularly to the young men and women who had been in the armed forces during the war. Their recent experience had enhanced their appreciation of the value and meaning of individual freedom. In addition, they had observed a collectivist organization in action.

Today we hear little of "central planning," of "production for use," of the need for "conscious direction" of society's resources. Instead the talk is of the urban crisis — solvable, it is said, only by vastly expanded government programs; of the environmental crisis — produced, it is said, by rapacious businessmen who must be forced to discharge their social responsibility instead of "simply" operating their enterprises to make the most profit and requiring also, it is said, vastly expanded government programs; of the consumer crisis — false values stimulated by the self-same rapacious businessmen

seeking profits instead of exercising social responsibility and of course also requiring expanded government programs to protect the consumer, not least from himself; of the welfare or poverty crisis — "poverty in the midst of plenty," though what is now described as poverty would have been regarded as plenty when that slogan was first widely used.

Now as then, the promotion of collectivism is combined with the profession of individualist values. Experience with big government has strengthened this discordant strand. There is wide protest against the "establishment," an incredible conformity in the protest against conformity; a widespread demand for freedom to "do one's own thing," for individual lifestyles, for participatory democracy.

As Hayek so persuasively demonstrates, these values require an individualistic society. They can be achieved only in a liberal order in which government activity is limited primarily to establishing the framework within which individuals are free to pursue their own objectives. The free market is the only mechanism that has ever been discovered for achieving participatory democracy.

Unfortunately, the relation between

the ends and the means remains widely misunderstood. Many of those who profess the most individualistic objectives support collectivist means without recognizing the contradiction.

It is tempting to believe that social evils arise from the activities of evil men and that if only good men (like ourselves, naturally) wielded power, all would be well. That view requires only emotion and self-praise. To understand why it is that "good" men in positions of power will produce evil, while the ordinary man without power but able to engage in voluntary cooperation with his neighbors will produce good, requires analysis and thought, subordinating the emotions to the rational faculty.

The emphasis [has] shifted from governmentally administered production activities to indirect regulation of supposedly private enterprises and even more to governmental transfer programs, involving extracting taxes from some in order to make grants to others — all in the name of equality and the eradication of poverty but in practice producing an erratic and contradictory mélange of subsidies to special-interest groups.

As a result, the fraction of the national

income being spent by governments has continued to mount.

Yet experience in the past quarter-century has strongly confirmed the validity of Hayek's central insight — that coordination of men's activities through central direction and through voluntary cooperation are roads going in very different directions: the first to serfdom, the second to freedom.

In 1994, there is wide agreement that socialism is a failure, capitalism a success. The fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of communism behind the Iron Curtain and the changing character of China have reduced the defenders of a Marxian-type collectivism to a small, hardy band concentrated in Western universities. Yet this apparent conversion of the intellectual community to what might be called a Hayekian view is deceptive.

While the talk is about free markets and private property (it is more respectable than it was a few decades ago to defend near complete laissez-faire), the bulk of the intellectual community almost automatically favors any expansion of government power so long as it is advertised as a way to protect individuals from big bad corporations, relieve poverty, protect the environment or promote "equality." The talk of a national program of health care in America provides a striking example. The intellectuals may have learned the words but they do not yet have the tune.

The New York Times

The Japanese Security Debate Gets an Untimely but Firm Nudge

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The timing of the release of a recent report to the government on Japan's future security role could hardly have been worse for its authors, who called for new global responsibilities and fresh defense commitments. It would be a brave Japanese politician who welcomed such proposals just after the country commemorated the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that forced Japan to surrender at the end of the World War II.

Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama was quick to indicate that this was a hot potato which he would leave well alone. He is likely to move with extreme caution in an area where his own Socialist Party is divided.

He recently reversed a longstanding pillar of left-wing dogma by accepting the constitutionality of Japan's military, known euphemistically as the Self-Defense Forces. He will be wary of

opening himself to fresh charges of ideological apostasy.

The weekend resignation of Shin Sakurai, director-general of the Environmental Agency, after his comments playing down Japan's wartime guilt outraged Asian neighbors, will strengthen Mr. Murayama's hand in resisting any pressure from the Liberal Democratic Party in his coalition government to adopt recommendations in the report by the Defense Problems Study Council, a panel of nine industrialists, academics and retired civil servants formed in February by then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to report back to government.

Mr. Sakurai, who had ministerial rank, is an LDP member. His demise will likely make other party members cautious about saying anything more that would upset pacifist sentiment in Japan, at least for the time being.

The study council recommended a selective increase in Japan's military capabilities, including acquisition of long-haul transport for the air force for peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations, backed by in-flight refueling tankers. Such equipment was taboo under previous governments because the military was bound to a strict defensive posture and could not possess hardware that might be used for offensive purposes abroad.

The council said that in future the army should take part in all forms of United Nations peacekeeping, even in operations that might involve battles with warring factions. Under present law, passed after fierce debate in 1992, Japanese military peacekeepers are limited to noncombat duties.

The panel also recommended that the cornerstone of Japan's post-World War II defense policy, the 1960 U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, be strengthened and that Japan take on added responsibility in bilateral security ties, such as in research and production of military hardware.

Such proposals were anathema to the Socialists until they joined the LDP in the coalition government. Reservations still run deep. For the moment, it is unlikely that the electorate will want the government to endorse any of the more controversial recommendations of the study council.

Yet there is likely to be a significant trickle-down effect from the report. The media have been careful to approach the council's findings in a more evenhanded manner than they did with similar reports in the past. They are urging Mr. Murayama to encourage debate within his party and discussion with the LDP on the recommendations.

Mr. Murayama has dragged his party quite a distance already to-

ward acceptance of a more active foreign policy. The still uncertain situation on the Korean Peninsula is a reminder to all Japanese that pacifism and economic aid are not by themselves sufficient guarantees of national security.

The study council urged the country to "extricate itself from its security policy of the past that was, if anything, passive, and henceforth play an active role in shaping a new order" in Asia and the world. Bit by bit, that message may be sinking in. As it does, Japan's friends abroad should be careful to watch from the sidelines, remembering that this is essentially a domestic debate in which outside advice would be unwelcome and counterproductive.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, is author of "U.S.-Japan Alliance Diplomacy, 1945-1990." He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Africa Needs Europe to Get Involved Again in a Different Spirit

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It now is essential to be serious about Africa. The Conradian darknesses produced in culturally ravaged and uprooted African societies during the years since decolonization have been a taboo subject among Americans and Europeans. To continue with that now will make us all accomplices to genocide, and not only to genocide in Rwanda.

Rwanda is merely the latest catastrophe. Burundi may be the next — tomorrow, Zaire is an entrenched horror of social disintegration and corruption. Somalia, Liberia and Sierra Leone are enclaves of mindless violence, political anarchy and warlordism. Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia are ravaged victims of totally self-interested American, Soviet, Cuban and South African policies, by which the outside powers fought their ideological wars through African proxies and mercenaries.

Once promising Kenya, Nigeria and Ivory Coast are in decline. The democracy movement, which in the last three years produced a series of national conferences to end dictatorship, is foundering.

What can be done? Africans themselves now are saying there has to be a disinterested recolonization of countries manifestly incapable of governing themselves. The Kenyan historian Ali Mazrui wants the old League of Nations Trusteeship system restored, with Asian and African nations among those appointed to govern by the United Nations, under the general guidance of a council of major African states, possessing a peacekeeping army.

However, the feasibility of one nation trusteeship seems to me slight, and the prospect that any single nation would take on such

a thankless responsibility seems to me zero. Some kind of internationalist UN trusteeship seems equally unlikely. The United Nations is already vastly overburdened. It has the greatest difficulty finding peacekeeping troops. It is all but bankrupt, the United States the principal defaulter on pledged payments. It has no apparatus for actually governing a country, and the politicking of its membership makes it almost impossible that it could create one.

What is left? Let me ask several questions. Who is responsible for this catastrophe? Answer: the European powers, who colonized Africa in the 19th century out of an immensely complex mixture of good and bad motives, thereby destroying Africa's existing social and political systems, its customary institutions and law.

Following that, in response to the Africans' natural demands for freedom and the anti-colonialist zeitgeist of the 1950s and '60s, and under intense U.S. and Communist pressures, the Europeans withdrew. They left a narrow elite of Western-educated leaders in control, committed to mostly irrelevant ideologies and ambitions, in countries totally lacking politically responsible middle classes, the "civil society" that makes democracy possible.

Next question: Who outside Africa has an urgent material interest in Africa's salvation? Answer: the Europeans. Besides the fact that Europe is the principal consumer of African mineral and agricultural exports, Africa's founding means that hundreds of thousands, even millions more desperate people are attempting to get out of Africa to places where they can find order, jobs, security, a future. Their scarcely controllable migration toward Europe already has created immense social problems and serious political tensions.

Third question: Who is competent to administer Africa? Not the United Nations or the United States. Somalia was a dramatic demonstration of that. Italian and French peacekeepers warned the United States and the United Nations against their misconceived attempt to impose American-style solutions.

The Italians know Somalia, just as the French know West and Central Africa, the British East Africa and the Portuguese Angola and Mozambique. They know the languages, they have not only former colonial administrators but specialists and scholars concerned with these regions. If any-

body is competent to deal sympathetically with these countries, the Europeans are.

How could this be done? No European government in its right mind would today undertake the recolonization of a former colony. But the European Union as a whole — which insists that it wants political projects and an international role for Europe — could collectively assume the responsibility of cooperating with Africans themselves to arrest the continent's decline and put it back on a progressive course.

Europeans could form a cooperative Trust Authority with Africans to restore order, a regime of political and social rights, and to rebuild health and education institutions, develop national economic infrastructures and install competent administrations.

This would be a 50-year project, possibly even a century-long one. But it could mean salvation for Africa and a deeply constructive accomplishment for Europeans. That it would eventually end would have to be understood from the start. The Europeans would be saying to the Africans: We began this modernization journey with you — now we are rejoicing you to complete the journey.

Finally, there need be no moralization or condescension in this. The Europeans can also say to Africans, as they can say to Rwandans today: "You commit genocide? You practice ethnic murder? You are divided by hysterical tribalisms? Join the club. We know all about that. We've been worse than you. Let's now cooperate to find our way in common out of this slough of Despond."

International Herald Tribune
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Yes, the Pope Has Done a Bad Thing

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Wait, wait as long as you can before you write a word. It is an important story and lots of people will be touchy about it — you are already. Give yourself plenty of time. Then see if you still think it is important and upsetting.

Journalists often say they wish they had luxury, but poor us, we have to rush into print. Actually, we work quickly because that is our purpose in life. Providing information and opinion as soon as professionally possible, without time censorship, has plain value.

Because of travel and vacation, I had plenty of time to think and inquire into the decision by Pope John Paul II to give a papal knighthood to Kurt Waldheim. The result is, I find myself more and more sickened at what I think is one of the more callous personal decisions made by a respected world leader in years. It is contemptuous of historical reality. It is insulting to the opinions and emotions of the living and to the memory of the dead.

Yes, I know about the efforts this Pope has made to improve Catholic-Jewish relations, his recent recognition of Israel and his appearances at Holocaust ceremonies. Like other Jews, I rush to acknowledge them.

Thank you. But the Pope now forces us to realize that his previous honors to Kurt Waldheim — receiving him officially when the only other chief of state who would do so was the king of Jordan — were not simply a matter of mistaken diplomatic nice-

ty. The knighthood makes it inescapably clear that the Pope's purpose has been to rescue Mr. Waldheim from his own past.

Mr. Waldheim was an insignificant UN secretary-general and an insignificant Austrian officer in the German army. But he served as an intelligence officer in that army during its Balkan massacres. He knew what was going on. He was put on the war criminal list soon after the war. He was never apprehended — he lied industriously to conceal his record. The lies allowed him to become secretary-general.

Even after his record was revealed, he was elected president of Austria. He is hardly a persecuted refugee needing papal succor and honor. The Vatican declines to discuss motive. Forgiveness? Shouldn't that come after contrition? If Mr. Waldheim has expressed contrition, the world should know.

Why did the Pope do this bad thing? Does it matter much? It could have been simply arrogance. He wanted it, so he did it.

I hope and believe that this will not destroy attempts to build bridges between Catholics and Jews. Too many Jews long for it. Too many Catholics love their religion enough to honor it by seeking unity with other faiths.

Then what is the damage in what the Pope did? Why should Jews and non-Jews refuse to pass it over? Why should the heart be heavy?

The reason is in the terrible

ordinariness of this man Waldheim. Kurt Waldheim was just one more member of the German war machine, military and civilian, who knew what was going on. For every Schindler there were millions of Germans, Austrians and other Europeans who also understood what was happening and did nothing.

The world does not pursue those people or even know their names. Too late, too many. Some, like Kurt Waldheim, escaped by lying. But he was discovered, trapped by his prominence. That is why what the Pope did is staggering. He honored the one man who had come to be known throughout the world as symbolizing all the informed, participating, unpunished witnesses.

These days it is becoming uncouth to talk about things like witnessing and participating. President Bill Clinton proclaimed Germany America's special partner, and nobody was crude enough to mention the murdered — not as a rebuke to Germany, heavens no, but simply as a matter of remembrance, love, duty, whatever.

The Pope's honor to Kurt Waldheim is part of that wall of politeness being built around the past. I do not think the Pope has any moral right to grant civil pardon and honor to the participating witnesses, to waive at least public contrition. Christians have no moral right to say it is a matter for the Jews to protest. Jews have no right to say, as some do, hush, not so loud.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Merely Rejoicing

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] In spite of apprehensions caused by previous rumors, yesterday [Aug. 14] seems to have passed off quietly in the Balkans. In Serbia the eighteenth birthday of King Alexander was celebrated and in Bulgaria there were rejoicings to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the accession of Prince Ferdinand. In days gone by these two coincident anniversaries would have sufficed to have caused a burning of powder. If any was burnt yesterday it was merely as a sign of rejoicing. But if it is imprudent to place firearms in the hands of children lest they should hurt themselves, the same thing may be said of young nationalities.

1919: Long Is Beautiful

PARIS — The last of the rue de la Paix dress-makers have given

their decisions on the autumn fashions. The last few days have proved that the American buyers will not leave Paris completely disgusted with the length of the skirts, for one of the oldest leaders in the French fashion world has shown some long skirts. Some of his evening dresses are really long, almost touching the floor.

1944: A Kennedy Killed

BOSTON — [From our New York edition:] Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., twenty-seven years old, son of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, has been killed in action, his father was told today [Aug. 14] in a telegram from the Navy Department. The father, now at his home in Hyannis on Cape Cod, was not immediately available for comment. Details of how Lieutenant Kennedy met death were not given.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
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Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Dornier
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A.S. an capital de 2,200,000 F. R.C. N° 120.000.126. Commission Paritaire No. 61.517
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France Honors Africans Who Had Key Role in 1944 Landings

By Jonathan Randal

Washington Post Service

ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FOCH—The French government treated representatives of its onetime far-flung African empire on Sunday to a seafood lunch and a naval review in the Mediterranean to thank them for helping liberate France 50 years ago.

Washed down with vintage white Burgundy, red Bordeaux and champagne, the lunch marked the opening of celebrations marking the 1944 landing in Provence and France's effort to re-establish itself as a major power after its humiliating defeat by Germany in 1940.

As a reminder of the preponderant role that U.S. and British naval and air power played in the Mediterranean landings, seven U.S. and two British ships took part in the 32-vessel review off Saint Raphael, near the beaches that were assaulted on Aug. 15.

French and U.S. warplanes roared overhead, to the delight of people aboard a swarm of pleasure boats accompanying the naval vessels. But if Prince Andrew represented the British

crown and Navy Secretary John B. Dalton the Clinton administration, it was the African guests who were meant by President François Mitterrand to be the stars of the festivities.

Fourteen African heads of state were for the first time invited to a major French military occasion, and North Africa was represented by the Moroccan heir apparent, Prince Sidi Mohammed, Tunisia's defense minister and even beleaguered Algeria's ambassador to Paris.

The naval review also served as a reminder to younger French citizens that metropolitan France provided only a relative handful of the 300,000 soldiers who landed on Riviera beaches alongside 100,000 Americans and Britons.

These "overseas Frenchmen," as colonial subjects were called after World War II, suffered heavy casualties.

Tough Muslim troops from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, often led by French settlers in North Africa, made up the lion's share of the French contingent. In addition there were 18,000 black African troops in the 9th Colonial Infantry

Division, one of the seven divisions under General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

Many more black African troops eventually took part in the French Army's rapid push from the Mediterranean to eastern France. But in November 1944, most were sent home for reasons mixing political with military considerations.

French military historians have suggested the "whitening" of the French Army, as it was officially called, was prompted by a desire to show that France itself could field an army and not rely on colonial troops at a time when the Americans and British questioned France's claims to big power status.

Other reasons often cited were French concern that their black African troops had picked up too many ideas about independence from American black troops—who were still relegated to segregated units—and fears that the sight of a prostrate France could have destroyed respect for the "mother country," as the French thought of themselves.

Some black African and North African troops stayed on in the army, fighting their way into Germany by the end of the war in May 1945, while others took part in France's subsequent colonial wars in Indochina and Algeria.

Veterans of France's colonial army played key roles in the 1954-1962 Algerian war for independence and President de Gaulle granted black Africa independence partly out of fear of setting off yet another revolt there unless he did so.

Pensions to this day remain a sore point with many veterans. Youssef Diop of Senegal told a French radio station Sunday, for example, that France still was treating its black African veterans shabbily, complaining they were considered as "former lackeys."

With just such complaints—and the Sunday luncheon—in mind, the French government last week raised African veterans' pensions by 20 percent—and added another 10 percent for those seriously wounded during their service.

Africans pointed out that the number of veterans had declined from 400,000 to only 65,000.

U.S. Cautious on North Korean Accord

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Clinton administration officials are expressing caution about the accord it reached with North Korea to settle the dispute over its nuclear program, saying that North Korea has a lot to do to win the diplomatic recognition promised in the agreement.

The officials also said that major differences remained that could derail the agreement, in which the United States said it was prepared to establish closer diplomatic and economic ties in exchange for North Korea's promise to freeze its nuclear program and to stop reprocessing nuclear fuel into weapons-grade material.

"Progress has been made, but the lion's share of work is before us," said a White House official. "We'll judge the North Koreans by their performance."

Concerned that the North Koreans might fail to deliver on some of their promises, as has happened several times before, administration officials declined over the weekend to trumpet the agreement as a major breakthrough.

In interviews, several administration officials sent strong signals to North Korea that if it was serious about normalizing relations and increasing trade with the West, it had to demonstrate through concrete actions that it was prepared to halt its program to separate the plutonium needed for nuclear weapons or to develop the weapons.

"Very important here is that between now and when we meet them again on Sept. 23 in Geneva—that the freeze remain," a senior administration official said. "No reprocessing, no refueling their reactor." And, he said, inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency must be allowed to remain.

In the accord, signed early Saturday in Geneva, North Korea committed itself to ban all nuclear weapons and to remain a member of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which limits the spread of nuclear weapons.

It also agreed to halt indefinitely all reprocessing of nuclear fuel and forgo the reprocessing of 8,000 spent uranium fuel rods already extracted from a reactor, a

process that would help it separate more plutonium.

Korean Sees New Era

R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported earlier from Geneva:

A senior North Korean official said that the nuclear accord with the United States would help forge a new era of normal relations between the two countries by establishing a basis for enhanced "trust and confidence" on nuclear issues and other matters.

In a rare interview, Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Sok Ju, the chief North Korean negotiator on nuclear matters, hailed the two-page statement of understanding approved by the U.S. and North Korean governments as an expression of "our clear intentions to resolve our nuclear issue."

Mr. Kang declined to express confidence that all disputes left unresolved by a week of discussions here could be settled, but he said all would be addressed in discussions with U.S. technical experts in coming weeks.

KOREA: Seoul Students Offer of Reactors Battle Riot Police

Continued from Page 1

is a sense of feeling left out," said Yang Sang Chul, a professor of political science at Kyunghee University in Seoul.

In his speech, Mr. Kim said he was ready for talks with the North but stopped short of calling for a rescheduling of the summit meeting that was slated for July 25 but postponed after Kim Il Sung's death.

"Our doors are always open for dialogue with the North at any place and any time," Mr. Kim said. He said the two foes must "build up military trust."

The president clearly wants to be directly involved in the resolution of the nuclear problem. Moreover, government officials here regard building up North Korea's electric power system as an investment for the future.

Seoul Students Battle Riot Police

Agence France-Press

SEOUL—Dozens were injured in fighting between riot policemen and radical students Sunday when police tried to storm a university campus to block a pro-North Korea rally. "Many were injured on both sides," said an AFP photographer.

Witnesses said the students, armed with rocks and steel bars, surrounded a contingent of riot policemen who had entered the Seoul National University campus, took away their equipment and left them badly beaten. By midnight, the students still held about 30 policemen captive, another AFP photographer said.

The students were attempting for the second straight day to stage a rally to coincide with one in North Korea. The rally had been banned because of its pro-North Korean stance.

RWANDA: Why Did So Many Participate in the Butchery or Stand By? Tutsi Leaders Attempt To Stem Hutu Exodus

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refused. Perhaps by virtue of his position, the mayor was not killed. Other men joined against their will, to save their own lives, they said, or in a few cases the lives of Tutsi.

Evode Micomyiza, a 33-year-old civics teacher, said he stood on the hill at the east end of the soccer stadium that day with a club in his hand as other men chopped and clubbed defenseless men, women and children.

Mr. Micomyiza said that he had not killed anyone and that he had gone along only because a gang, heading to the stadium, had said that if he did not join them but their "work," it was proof that he was a supporter of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the Tutsi-led rebel army.

"We were forced to move with the killers in order not to be killed," he said. When the carnage was over, Mr. Micomyiza said, he saw the bodies of three Tutsi who only a few days earlier he had been harboring in his house.

"Everyone had to participate," said Bernard Nduyite, a Lutheran minister here. "To prove that you weren't RPF, you had to walk around with a club. Being a pastor was not an excuse. They said, 'You can have religion afterwards.'"

One day, a gang came to Mr. Nduyite's house and found three Tutsi children he was protecting. The children were his children's playmates. The gang clubbed one of the Tutsi boys to death before his eyes. After that, Mr. Nduyite said, he agreed to take up a machete, but he said he had never killed anyone and had eventually found that if he feigned sickness, the gangs would leave him alone.

What came over this nation last April and May, when hundreds of thousands of Tutsi were slaughtered? Why did educated men like Mr. Nduyite and Mr. Micomyiza not resist the mob, or run away rather than join it? What possessed Tutsi men to kill their Tutsi wives, as many did?

How could Hutu men who were protecting Tutsi children go to other villages and kill Tutsi, as recounted by Mr. Nduyite and Mr. Micomyiza?

"The same questions you're asking I'm asking myself," said Mr. Nduyite, the minister in Kibuye, who is also the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany in Rwanda. "I haven't found the answers. There are times when you lose faith. Sometimes we think God has abandoned Rwanda and allowed the devil to enter the souls of our people."

At the moment a few things seem clear. It was not random violence that engulfed this country.

"Five hundred thousand people aren't killed by a bunch of guys with machetes," says Lieutenant Colonel Erik de Stabenrath, a French military officer who has informally investigated the massacres in this area.

Land is often cited as the root cause of the killings—that Hutu and Tutsi killed each other to keep the land they had or to take over the land of others. While this is one of the world's most densely populated countries, and rural peasants make up the bulk of the population, that explanation is not complete.

Others point to long-simmering resentment between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority. But ethnic differences between the two are slight—they speak the same language and have intermarried for so many generations that many Rwandans do not know if another person is a Hutu or a Tutsi.

Another explanation is that the violence arose out of a struggle for political power. "It is a problem of Hutu and Tutsi and power sharing," said Mr. Nduyite.

BOMB: Germans Intercept Largest Plutonium Shipment Yet From Russia

Continued from Page 1

Russian sources to German intermediaries who tried to sell them on the black market. In May, the German authorities found a fifth of an ounce of very pure plutonium 239 in the garage of a German traveling salesman, Adolf Jackie, near the Swiss border.

Mr. Jackie remains under arrest, but the police have been unable to find an Iraqi operative with whom they believe Mr. Jackie was working on a deal for Iraq to acquire plutonium to build an atomic bomb.

Analysis convinced the Germans that the plutonium sample could have come only from a processing plant in Russia, and officials said they were far from satisfied with the response of the Russian authorities to their pleas for urgent action to identify and eliminate the security breach.

The Bavarian police announced Thursday that they had seized a 0.28-ounce sample of enriched uranium 235 in Landslut on June 13. But they kept the discovery quiet until they arrested a German woman who, they said, was the ringleader of another criminal organization. A Czech man

and four Slovaks have also been arrested in that case.

Officials said they were certain that this material, too, had originated in Russia and had been provided to the German woman, a real estate broker, as a sample to convince prospective buyers that there was more where it came from. Whom she was dealing with has not been revealed.

But Russian officials have regularly said that they have had no evidence of any theft of weapons-grade nuclear materials or materials from power plants or military nuclear sites.

Grenade Hurts 9 On Burundi Bus

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi—Nine passengers received serious injuries when a hand grenade was thrown at a bus in a suburb of this capital city. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the grenade attack on Saturday, the second in three days in this capital.

The United Nations has expressed concern over increasing insecurity in Burundi, raising fears of widespread violence between the country's Tutsi minority and the Hutu majority. Heavily armed troops were deployed last week in Bujumbura after a two-day strike and ethnic clashes in which 15 people were killed. The unrest was sparked by the arrest Aug. 7 of an opposition politician.

FISH: At Last, World Tries to Deal With the Concern That the Ocean's Bounty Is Running Out Fast

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animal feed—have accounted for the entire growth in the marine catch since 1983.

In some places, the fish are literally running out. The Canadian government, for instance, has closed the once bountiful Atlantic fisheries around the Grand Banks of Newfoundland because so few northern cod are left. The closings have cost about 40,000 jobs.

Russia, Japan, China, South Korea, Poland and the United States have agreed to a two-year moratorium on fishing in the "doughnut hole" of international waters between Russia and Alaska for fear they are overfishing Alaska pollock.

"This issue has really blown up in our

faces in the last couple of years," said Michael Sutton, vice president for U.S. programs at the World Wildlife Fund. "This is not like rhinos, tigers, elephants and bears. If you deplete fish populations, you threaten the marine ecosystem and the communities that depend on the fish."

Most fish consumers may be unaware of the depletion, especially because supermarket seafood counters remain full of marine delicacies. But it has drawn the attention of bureaucrats, academics and environmentalists.

The roots of the current crisis, experts say, reach back to the middle and late 1970s, when nations around the world began fighting what they saw as incursions by foreign fishing vessels. Their solution:

to extend their economic sovereignty to 200 miles (325 kilometers) beyond their shores, where before they had controlled no more than 12 miles. These actions were later ratified by the 1982 Law of the Sea.

In this way, nations gained autonomy over a greater number of the fish in the ocean—nearly 90 percent. But at the same time, countries around the world expanded their fishing fleets dramatically. From 1970 to 1989, the size of the global fishing fleet nearly doubled, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization. Today, 41 percent of all ships are fishing vessels; there are more than 3 million of them.

Not only are there more boats, but the boats are better at catching fish. Nylon-

based twines increase the strength of nets, while mechanized hauling gear increases their capacity. It is not uncommon for the net dragged behind a 300-foot (90-meter) trawler to far exceed the size of the ship that is pulling it; the largest nets can pull in 60,000 pounds (27,000 kilograms) of fish in one catch.

Technology has also helped fishing vessels find fish and get to where they are. The bridge of a modern trawler bristles with 16-color sonar displays, radar, computer databases and other devices that allow the crew to determine not only the location of schools of fish but also their type and size.

Large-scale fishing operations also use airplanes or helicopters to help them locate their prey.

"The industrialization of hunting and gathering is a contradiction in terms," said Elizabeth Mann Borgese, chair of the International Ocean Institute in Halifax, Nova Scotia. "It is simply untenable. We are destroying our resources." But the Food and Agriculture Organization does not blame technology as much as it blames the rules laid down by governments to manage their territorial waters.

Part of the problem is that fish do not conveniently confine themselves to watery national borders. Since the high seas are recognized as belonging to all, there is perpetual open season on the species, such as tuna and swordfish, that migrate throughout international waters.

Few limits have been set on the international fish catch. Where restrictions do exist, fishing vessels often avoid them by converting their registry to that of a nation

that is not a member of a regional group that has agreed to set limits.

The fleets, in other words, go to a lot of trouble to catch fish freely—which is ironic, considering the fact that so few of them actually make money.

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that it cost about \$92 billion to operate the global fishing fleet in 1989, the most recent year for which there are figures. Revenue, on the other hand, was only \$70 billion; much of the difference is made up by subsidies from governments to those who fish and those who build fishing boats.

The 12-nation European Union, for instance, spends about \$580 million in annual fishing subsidies, according to the UN agency, while Norway alone lays out about \$150 million.

Filipinos Protest Contraceptives

Reuters

MANILA—In one of the biggest protests here since President Ferdinand E. Marcos was ousted, hundreds of thousands of people rallied on Sunday against a "global dictatorship" deluging the Third World with contraceptives.

Pro-life campaigners heeded the Roman Catholic Church's call by gathering in a central park to oppose a government campaign to cut this impoverished country's high population growth.

Cardinal Jaime Sin and former President Corason C. Aquino led the protest by burning sex magazines and a copy of a document expected to be presented at next month's international meeting on population in Cairo, which the church said would promote contraception and abortion.

A church spokesman estimated the crowd at 1 million, but the official police estimate was a maximum of 220,000, about half of them school children.

Either way, it was one of the biggest demonstrations since Mr. Marcos was ousted in 1986. A similar church-organized protest in Cebu City drew a crowd of 50,000.

The Manila rally was part of the church's campaign to force the government to re-

tract from its pro-birth control stance before the Cairo conference.

Cardinal Sin called on the Philippines to boycott the Cairo meeting and condemned the imposition of alien cultural values on Filipinos.

"We reject the cultural arrogance of this super world body that shamelessly tampers with our cherished values according to the pragmatics of its own demographic goals," he said.

Placards condemned the Cairo meeting as the devil's work.

Cardinal Sin, echoing the Vatican's campaign against the conference, called on God to "protect us in this global war against our babies and our children, to liberate us from the shackles of this new global dictatorship."

He accused this "arrogant dictatorship" of swamping the Philippines and the entire developing world with a "deluge of contraceptive drugs and instruments."

Much of his anger was directed at President Fidel V. Ramos's government, which has taken on the might of the church in Asia's only nation with a Christian majority by refusing to back down on its campaign to promote population control.

JAPAN: Fresh Look at Aggression

Continued from Page 1

bor, that matches fairly closely what American textbooks say. And Japanese political leaders have been more outspoken about admitting Japan's war crimes in Asia and apologizing to the victims and their survivors.

Not every politician has made this intellectual shift, however. Just this weekend, a conservative veteran, Shin Sakurai, was forced to resign from the national cabinet after he casually declared that Japan had had no aggressive intent and that its brutal colonization of East Asia had actually been good for the Asian nations.

One of the most useful places to see Japan's new attitude toward the war is in a number of new museums that do not mince words when it comes to explaining who started the war in the Pacific.

War museums recently built in Osaka, Kyoto, Kawasaki, Saitama and Okinawa all deal forthrightly with Japan's aggressive strategy, its harsh and often murderous treatment of conquered Asian peoples and its refusal to surrender until the United States unleashed nuclear weapons.

In addition, the atomic bomb museum at Hiroshima, which previously focused strictly on the suffering there following the explosion of history's first nuclear weapon, has added a new wing, popularly known as the "aggression corner," which helps explain to people why the United States felt it necessary to use the atomic bomb. A new museum to be opened at Nagasaki in time for the 50th anniversary of the Nagasaki bomb also will deal extensively with Japan's war role.

Perhaps the best known of the new wave of war museums is the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, erected in the ancient capital of Japan by Ritsumei-

kan University, a private institution. The museum occupies a handsome new building on the edge of the campus, and its displays include both wartime artifacts and high-tech virtual reality displays, including a chilling demonstration of what would have resulted had an atomic bomb fallen on Kyoto.

The first exhibit hall in the Kyoto Museum makes it clear that Japan itself was responsible for the war and the resulting suffering in Japan.

"In World War II, Japan attacked the nations of Asia and the Pacific," the display declares. "As a result, America responded with air raids on Japanese cities. These were not independent events. They are all part of World War II in the Pacific."

This historical connection is given in history books, but in Japan it used to be common to treat Japan's colonization of Asia and its war against the United States as completely separate. The former was known as "the China War," or "the Greater East Asian War," while the war against the United States was called "the Pacific War."

But the Kyoto Museum rejects these distinctions, instead referring throughout to "the 15-Year War," meaning the period from Japan's invasion of China in 1937 to the final surrender in 1945.

But self-critical style is not the only approach. While the various "aggression museums" are spreading their message, the national government is moving ahead with plans for a giant \$120 million war museum that will reportedly portray World War II as something Japan should be proud of.

The proposed "War Victims' Peace Commemoration Prayer Hall" is being built in Tokyo next to Yasukuni Shrine, a shrine of the Shinto religion that honors Japanese soldiers killed in World War II.

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AMERICAS	001-800-777-1111 000-333 1-800-877-8000 004-0217 000-135-010 000-135-110	Brunei	000-12 000-13 000-14 000-15 000-16 000-17 000-18 000-19 000-20 000-21 000-22 000-23 000-24 000-25 000-26 000-27 000-28 000-29 000-30 000-31 000-32 000-33 000-34 000-35 000-36 000-37 000-38 000-39 000-40 000-41 000-42 000-43 000-44 000-45 000-46 000-47 000-48 000-49 000-50 000-51 000-52 000-53 000-54 000-55 000-56 000-57 000-58 000-59 000-60 000-61 000-62 000-63 000-64 000-65 000-66 000-67 000-68 000-69 000-70 000-71 000-72 000-73 000-74 000-75 000-76 000-77 000-78 000-79 000-80 000-81 000-82 000-83 000-84 000-85 000-86 000-87 000-88 000-89 000-90 000-91 000-92 000-93 000-94 000-95 000-96 000-97 000-98 000-99	Bolivia	1-800-877-8000	Romania	01-800-877
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Issue	Cpn	Nom	Price	Yld	Sp'd
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Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	103.19	7.28	100
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Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	103.25	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	103.28	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	103.31	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	103.34	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	103.37	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	103.40	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	103.43	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	103.46	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	103.49	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	103.52	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	103.55	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	103.58	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	103.61	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	103.64	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	103.67	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	103.70	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	103.73	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	103.76	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	103.79	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	103.82	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	103.85	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	103.88	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	103.91	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	103.94	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	103.97	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	104.00	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	104.03	7.28	100
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Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	104.09	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	104.12	7.28	100
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Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	104.18	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	104.21	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	104.24	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	104.27	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	104.30	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	104.33	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	104.36	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	104.39	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	104.42	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	104.45	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	104.48	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	104.51	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	104.54	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	104.57	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	104.60	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	104.63	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	104.66	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	104.69	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	104.72	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	104.75	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	104.78	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	104.81	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	104.84	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	104.87	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100	104.90	7.28	100
Jobb Oct	6 1/2	100	104.93	7.28	100
Jobb Nov	6 1/2	100	104.96	7.28	100
Jobb Dec	6 1/2	100	104.99	7.28	100
Jobb Jan	6 1/2	100	105.02	7.28	100
Jobb Apr	6 1/2	100	105.05	7.28	100
Jobb Jul	6 1/2	100			

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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 12.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Canada Bonds Get a Boost As Jitters Ease on Quebec

By Ann Brocklehurst

Special to the Herald Tribune

MONTREAL — The Canadian bond market, the world's worst performing this year, has recently received a boost from polls showing that the independence-minded Parti Québécois may not be as close to victory in the upcoming Quebec elections as had previously been predicted.

The country's bond market hit its weakest point this year in May and June as European and Japanese investors, who were worried that French-speaking Quebec would seek to separate from the rest of Canada, cut back on Canadian holdings.

According to Toronto-based brokerage Burns Fry, foreign purchasers bought only 17.5 percent of all Canadian federal, provincial and corporate bonds issued in the first half of 1994, compared with 56 percent of net new issues in all of 1993. The United States remains the only net purchaser this year.

"I believe that those who thought Canada was too hot to handle have already sold," said Sherry Cooper, chief economist at Burns Fry. "The markets are now behaving a lot better than expected."

Yields for the benchmark 30-year Canada bond jumped from a 1994 low of 7.08 percent in January to 9.56 percent on June 21 and were quoted at 9.20 percent last week. The spread for 30-year bonds between Canada and the United States narrowed to 170 basis points last week from a maximum of 207 in late June.

While some of the improvement has been due to a new poll showing that Quebec's governing Liberal Party is catching up to the opposition Parti Québécois in the run-up to the Sept. 12 election, spreads had narrowed even before the survey's release.

The poll, conducted by the CROP research group in late July and early August, showed the Parti Québécois with a two percentage point lead over the federalists Liberals compared with 10 points in mid-July. The findings caused the Canadian dollar to jump about half a cent.

Until the new poll, most political and economic analysts were predicting a surefire separatist victory, but current polls indicate it will be defeated. "My guess is that voters in Quebec will be confronted with economic reality and there will be a 'no' vote," Ms. Cooper said.

That doesn't mean that international investors have no grounds to worry about their Canadian bonds, said Brian Neysmith, president of the Canadian Bond Rating Service. He said the September elections and the possible referendum were minor issues compared with the "absolute borrowing binge Canada has gone on over the past decade."

Even with economic recovery well under way, the federal government's net debt continues to increase at a rate greater than economic growth in 1994 and 1995 and is budgeted to grow at 7.8 percent, up from 3.3 percent.

Carl Gewirtz is on vacation.

Economic reality will hit Quebec voters.

China Sees Foul Play in Foreign Ventures

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELTING — Foreign companies have fled China of \$10 billion by overvaluing assets when setting up joint venture partnerships, the Chinese government said, according to a report Sunday in the official China Daily.

As a result, foreign partners have claimed too large a share of profits from joint ventures, the State Administration for Inspection of Import and Export Commodities said, according to the newspaper.

Some of the foreign partners also defrauded their Chinese counterparts by transferring outdated and overvalued equipment and technology, the paper said.

"Such illegal activities committed by some foreign investors not only undermine the assets of their joint ventures in China, but also hurt the interests of their Chinese partners," the weekly quoted an unidentified official as saying.

China is one of the world's fastest growing investment targets for foreign companies, with an estimated 47,000 joint ventures.

In the first six months of the year, the world's businesses poured \$14.7 billion into the country, 55 percent more than a year earlier.

The administration began evaluating foreign joint ventures in 1991 based on the enterprise's original applications to work in China, the paper said.

Chinese investigations of 4,000 cases assessed foreign equipment with a stated value of \$1.3 billion as actually being worth \$900 million, and the authorities helped Chinese firms recoup \$400 million in compensation, the newspaper said.

China now has 47,000 joint ventures.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

A Rate Rise Backfires

Sweden and Italy Not Likely to be Copied

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the wake of the surprise increase in Swedish and Italian interest rates last week, at least one thing is clear: If you want to defend your currency, don't raise your rates.

"It doesn't seem to work," observed Ian Harnett, an economist for Societe Generale Strauss Turnbull in London. The fall of the lira and the krona accelerated after the interest rate rises.

Most economists said interest rates elsewhere in Europe will not be affected by the moves. They insisted that the messy mix of weak currencies, political instability, and inflationary pressures faced by Sweden and Italy were unique.

Unfortunately for Europe's policymakers, that view is not shared by the bond markets. Long-term interest rates were driven sharply higher last week by investors fretting that the example set by Sweden and Italy could prove irresistible to other countries eager to do the right thing and quash inflationary pressures.

The fear gripping the markets is that a string of surprisingly strong growth figures posted by many European countries in recent days will soon force central bankers to apply the monetary brakes. In the eyes of many investors, last week's moves by Stockholm and Rome only served to shorten the wait.

"The markets are factoring in very strong recoveries in Europe," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist at DKB International. While such strong economic rebounds would be good for what ails Europe — namely, high

unemployment — investors are betting that it would also bring back inflation.

Late last month, most analysts were still looking forward to Germany's next rate cut, possibly coming as early as this week. But now, with recent data showing German unemployment holding steady, and industrial production and capital spending surprisingly strong, those bullish forecasts have been chucked out the window.

"We changed our view a week ago," said Günther Thumann, senior economist at Salomon Brothers in Frankfurt. Mr. Thumann now sees German interest rates on hold this year and headed up in 1995, in spite of his predictions for steadily falling inflation throughout the period.

While that shift now mirrors the consensus among analysts, investors see even that as still far too optimistic. Futures prices for short-term German interest rates indicate the market now expects German rates to begin a slow rise later this year and accelerate their climb next year. The moves by Sweden and Italy have fed the market's fears.

One thing investors and analysts do agree on is that governments remain loath this early in the economic cycle to risk endangering the upturn by jacking up the cost of borrowing. "With unemployment rates close to 13 percent, the French do not want to raise interest rates," said James Mitchell, an economist at Deutsche Bank in London. It is a problem and a reluctance widespread on the Continent.

Economists said they expected Europe's

See RATES, Page 10

AT&T Signs \$4 Billion Deal With Saudis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — AT&T Corp. signed a \$4 billion contract — the biggest in telecommunications history outside the United States — to expand and modernize Saudi Arabia's communications network.

Under the contract with the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications of Saudi Arabia, AT&T will supply 1.5 million digital phone lines, digital switching, fiber-optic lines, wireless products and training projects to upgrade the Middle East country's phone system.

Known as the Telephone Expansion Project-6, it is expected to be completed by the beginning of the next decade. It will double the capacity of Saudi Arabia's existing facilities, providing new local, toll and international services.

The contract, awarded in May, came after strong lobbying by the U.S. government.

AT&T competed for the contract against the world's other leading makers of telecommunications equipment, including Northern Telecom Ltd. of Canada, LM Ericsson AB of Sweden, NEC Corp. of Japan, Alcatel NV of France and Siemens AG of Germany.

Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, the minister of posts, telegraphs and telecommunications, and

AT&T Chairman Robert E. Allen signed the contract, in ceremonies on Saturday in Riyadh.

"We envision much more than the installation of a kilobit-wide network," Mr. Allen said. "This project and related objectives offer substantial economic growth potential to this burgeoning region, and AT&T promises its full support as a committed partner to this effort."

AT&T said it also signed an agreement, outlining the telecommunications giant's plans to assist Saudi Arabia to develop its own telecommunications industry, primarily by establishing local engineering and manufacturing partnerships.

AT&T said partnership discussions are under way with three Saudi companies: Advanced Electronics Co., to manufacture electronic circuit packs and serve as a production center in the Middle East; International Systems Engineering, to provide network management and software-related services; and Saudi Cable Co., to engineer, manufacture and make copper and optical fiber apparatus.

AT&T and its Saudi partner A.S. Bughan & Bros. signed a separate contract to provide a wireless network based on the global mobile communications standard.

Canadian Insurer Shut Down

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Federal regulators have seized control of one of Canada's largest and oldest insurers, saying it had insufficient assets to protect policyholders and creditors.

The seizure followed failed attempts to find financial backing from other Canadian and U.S. insurers for Confederation Life Insurance Co., which posted a loss of \$21 million last year after investing heavily in commercial real estate. The company is owned by its policyholders and has operations in Canada, the United States and Britain.

The company's collapse is one of the largest insurance company failures in North America.

Federal regulators took control of the 123-year-old Toronto-based company and asked that it be liquidated. The company's offices will remain open for business while buyers are sought for its policies and other assets, but customers will not be able to buy new policies or cash in existing ones.

In Lansing, Michigan, Insurance Commissioner David Dykhouse said he had asked a court to keep Confederation from transferring about \$8 billion in U.S.

policyholders' money from its American branches to Canada.

Michigan is considered the "port of entry" for Confederation's operations in the United States.

Canadian policyholders are partially protected through CompCorp., an industry-backed compensation fund.

The seizure also shut down Confederation Trust, a subsidiary of Confederation Life that operates like a bank. Depositors there are protected — up to a limit — by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures bank and trust deposits.

Bell Atlantic Plans Cutbacks

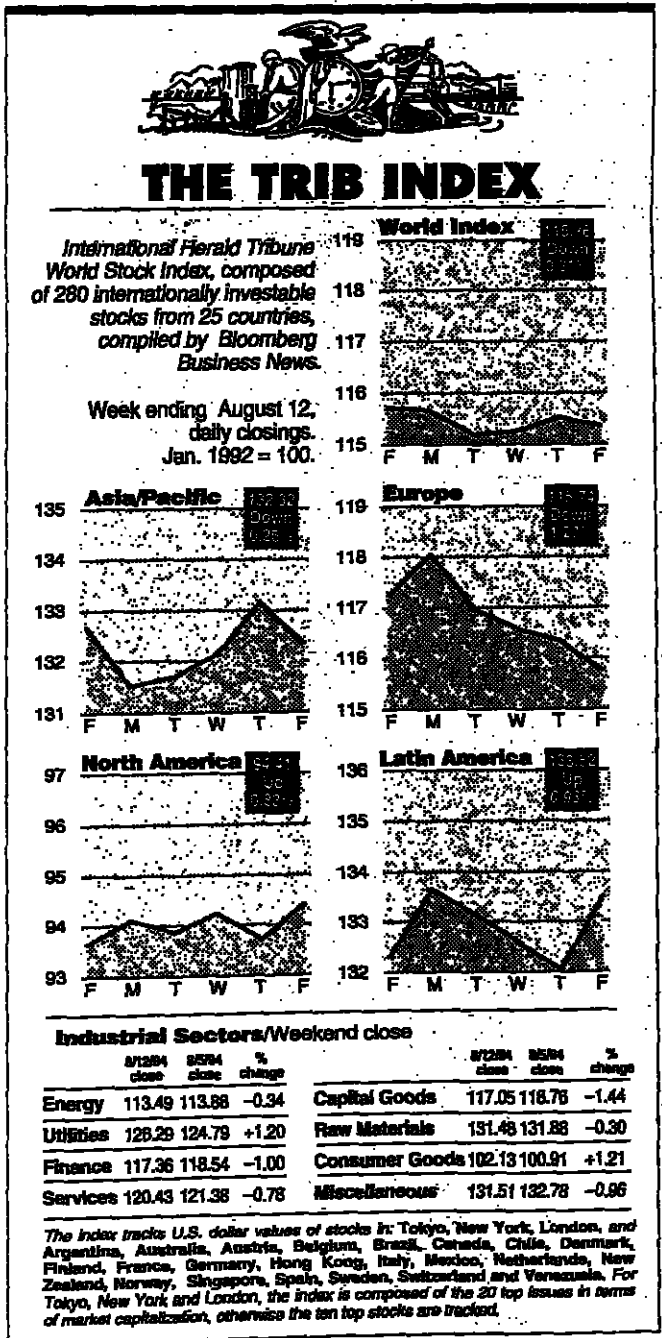
Bloomberg Business News

PHILADELPHIA — Bell Atlantic Corp. plans to announce on Tuesday a series of aggressive cost cuts, office closings, job eliminations and accounting changes.

The moves, disclosed in an internal memo, continue Bell Atlantic's efforts to slash its

costs, which already are among the lowest in the industry.

The announcement comes as Bell Atlantic is bracing for increased competition in the local telephone market while it simultaneously seeks to offer cable television services. The memo cites competition as the driving force behind the changes.



CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Aug. 12
Australian dollar	1.3500
British pound	1.6500
Canadian dollar	0.7500
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.3663
Italian lira	2.0361
Japanese yen	146.35
Swiss franc	1.4803
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 12
Costa Rican colón	200.00
Czech koruna	166.07
Danish krone	6.46
East German mark	1.0000
Hong Kong dollar	7.7556
Indian rupee	46.34
Israeli sheqel	1.8367
Malaysian ringgit	2.3361
Mexican peso	16.67
New Zealand dollar	1.4803
Norwegian krone	4.7560
South African rand	6.6250
South Korean won	200.00
Spanish peseta	166.07
Thai baht	50.00
Taiwan dollar	200.00
U.S. dollar	1.0000
West German mark	1.3663
Yugoslav dinar	100.00

Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, and other financial news services. All rates are for U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified.

High-Tech Tackles High Altitudes

By James Hansen

Special to the Herald Tribune

COURMAYEUR, Italy — Mountain climbing is a child of the industrial revolution.

But most of the high-end tools of Alpine climbing — crampions, ice axes and the ice and rock pitons they are used with — are still made by hand at small, highly specialized firms using state-of-the-art forging techniques and sophisticated alloys.

There are only about ten of these little companies in the world, many founded by former climbers. The oldest of them is Italian. Grivel Mont Blanc has been building climbing equipment since 1818.

The company makes just two products: ice axes and crampions — sets of spikes buckled onto climbing boots to provide traction on glaciers and other icy mountain surfaces.

Last year, Grivel Mont Blanc's staff of 15 made 18,000 ice axes and about 20,000 pairs of crampions. They are big fish in a small, but growing, pond.

Gioacchino Gobbi, who owns the company, said it had revenue of about 3 billion lire (\$2 million) last year. He estimated that Grivel has as much as 25 percent of the world market in climbing irons.

Roughly 1,000 shops around the globe supply the company's highly specialized products to climbers who bet their life on every piton and are inclined to seek the best, even if it must come from a tiny town of about 4,000 tucked in the Italian Alps.

"Courmayeur is an absurd place to try to manufacture anything," Mr. Gobbi said. The winding mountain roads that reach the village are a challenge even in summer, "and when the trucks come to deliver the 20-ton lots of steel we use, some law of nature requires we have a meter and a half of fresh snow."

Still, the commercial advantage of sitting at the foot of Mont Blanc may outweigh the practical drawbacks. "Very few sports have a recognized Mecca," Mr. Gobbi said. "Mont Blanc is where sport climbing was invented."

Bored with running a sporting goods store, Mr. Gobbi bought the company from the Grivel family in 1982. Though Grivel ice axes and crampions equipped

the first climbers to reach the top of the world's three highest mountains — Everest, K2 and Kanchenjunga — the company had fallen on hard times.

"My friends and family thought I had gone mad — and I suppose they were right," Mr. Gobbi said. "It's hard to think of a less promising market. There are just not very many people in the world who climb mountains — and there probably never will be, because you can do it on a hill and most people don't like fatal risk."

He said the key to the company's survival was developing a distribution network. "The only way to do that was to allow our distributors to make more money than we do out of this business."

The worldwide market for climbing irons probably is worth about \$30 million annually, he estimated. "The niche we're in is so small it's not worth the trouble to big competitors."

The specialized process and expertise required to make each implement also helps keep large competitors away, he said.

"The working parts of our products are all forged from a chrome-molybdenum-steel alloy made specially for us in Germany," he said. The alloy is similar to that used to make field artillery pieces.

There is a tiny, barely visible nick on the head of each ice axe that leaves the Grivel factory. That's left by the diamond point of a hardness tester. "We test each single piece because somebody's life will depend on it," Mr. Gobbi said. "Though we're very small, we have the same requirements as the aeronautics industry. The only acceptable failure rate is zero."

Grivel's biggest markets are Western Europe and North America, but the fastest growth is in Asia.

The company also is expecting great things from Eastern Europe, in part because climbing is a relatively inexpensive sport. "You don't even have hotel bills when you're on the mountain," Mr. Gobbi said, adding that fully outfitting a climber with the best equipment costs less than comparable equipment for a skier, "and there's no lift ticket."

Grivel expects sales to peak at about \$5 billion. "After that, there's no point in being any bigger. The marginal cost of gaining more market share would wipe out profits."

STATE HOLDING COMPANY

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

Banque INDOSUEZ Hungary Ltd., as advisor, acting on behalf of the State Holding Company, is launching a two round open tender for the sale of a portion of the state-owned shares and is offering for subscription newly issued shares of the

Hungarocamion International Road Transport Company Limited

The capital structure of the Company as of 31st December 1993 is: (HUF thousand)

registered capital:	5,230,000
capital reserves:	4,115,453
retained earnings:	17,530
balance sheet profit:	-516,558

The ownership structure of the company is:

State Holding Company:	96.61%
Municipalities:	3.39%

According to the Law LIII/1992 of Hungary 25% + 1 vote has to remain permanently in the possession of the State Holding Company.

Shares on offer:

- equity shares, each of HUF 10,000 face value totalling HUF 2,615,010,000 and representing a 50% + 1 voting ownership.
- Offers which do not cover the whole block of 50% + 1 shares will not be accepted.
- Newly issued shares.

The State Holding Company will give preference to investors who are prepared to subscribe for at least HUF 1.5 billion of additional capital.

A detailed description of the conditions of the tenders can be found in the respective tender documents.

For further information contact:

Banque Indosuez Hungary
Name: Mr. István Salgó, Mr. Olivier Giusti
Telephone: (361) 266 54 56 - 266 83 83 - 266 80 90
Fax: (361) 266-5231

State Holding Company
Name: Péter Bádonfai
Telephone: (361) 267-6600
Fax: (361) 267-6673
and Benedek Belezec
Telephone: (361) 267 6600

Please note that an information memorandum and tender documents will only be made available against the payment of \$500 and signature to a confidentiality letter.

This document does not constitute or form an offer to sell or solicitation of any offer to purchase any securities and is not for distribution in the United States. The offer will be made by way of invitation to tender only and no circulation of any prospectus or tender will be made in the United Kingdom. The tender documents are not available to private customers or to any individual who is not a professional investor or a representative of a corporate entity.

DS Friday, Aug. 12

Close of trading Friday

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 13)

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical fitness of 10-year-old children. The study was conducted in a primary school in the city of Bursa, Turkey. The study group consisted of 20 children (10 boys and 10 girls) who were randomly selected from the 10-year-old children in the school. The children were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group did not participate in any physical activity program, while the experimental group participated in a 12-week training program. The physical fitness of the children was measured at the beginning and at the end of the 12-week period. The measurements included heart rate, blood pressure, and body mass index (BMI). The results of the study showed that the experimental group had significantly lower heart rate and blood pressure values at the end of the 12-week period compared to the control group. Additionally, the BMI values of the children in the experimental group were significantly lower than those of the control group. These findings suggest that a 12-week training program can effectively improve the physical fitness of 10-year-old children.

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صَكَا مِنَ الْاَهْلِ

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Devlin

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups %	Price	Price and week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
ALPS 94-1	\$372	2004	Libor	100.00	—	Issue split in 3 tranches, paying between 0.50 and 1.15 over 1-month Libor, with average life ranging from 2.1 to 4.7 years. Fees 0.375 to 0.625%. Denominations \$100,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
Westfälische Hypothekbank	DM 500	1999	Libor	100.02	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20% (Bayerische Hypothekbank und Wechselbank)
Royal Bank of Scotland	£150	1998	0.40	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations £100,000. (S.G. Warburg)
Fixed-Coupons						
ALPS 94-1	\$410	2004	—	—	—	Issue split in 4 tranches, to yield between 1.05 and 2.63 over Treasuries, with average life ranging from 2.1 to 4.7 years. Fees 0.375 to 0.75%. Denominations \$100,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
Banco Goudoro	\$125	1999	9%	99.58	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at 98.25 in 1997. Fees not disclosed. (Citibank Int'l)
Bayerische Landesbank	\$200	1998	7	101.34	—	Redeemable at 99.94. Noncallable. Fees 1.0% (Swiss Bank Corp.)
LB Rheinland Pfalz	\$300	1997	6%	99.52	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations \$100,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
World Bank	\$200	1999	4%	91.96	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1.0% (Munich Int'l)
WestLB Europe	DM 150,000	1998	10.50	101.40	—	Noncallable. Fees 1.0% (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Int'l Nederland Group	DF 500	2004	7%	99.25	—	Redeemable at 98.60. Noncallable. Floating with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1 billion guilders. Fees 1% (ING Bank)
European Investment Bank	€ 200	2004	9%	101.89	99.50	Redeemable at 99.42. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Barclays de Zotte Weid)
Finland	€ 200	2004	9%	101.82	99.25	Redeemable at 99.845. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Paribas Capital Markets)
Crédit Local de France	€ 100	2000	9%	101%	—	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Barclays de Zotte Weid)
Ford Credit Australia	Aus\$ 75	1999	9%	101.64	—	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Macquarie Bank)
Queensland Treasury Corp.	Aus\$ 100	1997	4%	91.89	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. Denominations Aus\$10,000. (Munich Int'l)
Australian Wheat Board	¥10,000	1997	3%	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million. (Citi Bank Int'l)
Int'l Finance Corp.	¥20,000	1997	3%	100.13	99.95	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Fujitsu Int'l Finance)
LB Rheinland Pfalz	¥10,000	1997	3.20	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Solomon Brothers Int'l)
Nova Scotia	¥15,000	2014	5%	100	—	Callable at par from 2004. Private placement. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 1 million yen. (Mitsubishi Int'l)

U.S. Airlines Ignite Fare War

By Adam Bryant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several big U.S. airlines have decided to cut fares by as much as 50 percent on flights this fall, adding to a string of recent air fare sales.

Although the airlines are having a busy summer, the fare sales suggest that carriers are not selling as many seats as they would like for the fall, industry analysts said.

"At this rate, the airlines may soon start paying passengers to fly," said Julius Malin, an airline stock analyst for Salomon Brothers Inc. "Even so, there may be limited capacity available at these low fares."

Continental Airlines began the latest sale Thursday. American, United, USAir and Trans World Airlines said they would match the fares on most routes.

The reduced fares are for domestic travel from Aug. 27 to Dec. 10, and tickets must be purchased by Aug. 26. Fare cuts are available for international flights from Sept. 5 to Dec. 10.

In the past 30 days, big airlines have offered a new sale every week, said Tom Parsons, editor of Best Fares Discount Travel Magazine.

The predictable rhythm of fare specials has made it easier for vacationers to reserve tickets with some confidence that they are buying at the right time.

In recent months, analysts have suggested that travelers wait until discounts reach at least 30 percent before buying tickets for a planned trip.

Despite the pattern of fare wars, the number of specials recently has surprised some analysts. "In the past 12 years," Mr. Parsons said, "I cannot remember this many different fare sales in a 30-day period."

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

See Page 10 for more

Amsterdam

Amsterdam shares fell last week after a sharp drop on Friday, which left the EOE index at 414.43 points, down more than five points from 419.67 the week before.

The rise in Swedish and Italian interest rates depressed the market. But better-than-expected U.S. economic data limited the losses, brokers said. Shares in the food group Unilever, which published strong half-year results, slipped 0.10 guilders over the week to 195.90.

The electronics group Philips rose 1.50 guilders to 57.30 guilders, and the oil group Royal Dutch/Shell dipped to 193.00 guilders.

Frankfurt

German shares were depressed by a slide in bond prices and dipped further when Italy and Sweden raised their interest rates.

The DAX index of 30 leading shares closed at 2,124.68 points Friday, a fall of 2.75 percent in a week.

The moves by the Bank of Italy and the Riksbank of Sweden to increase interest rates raised fears on the market that other European central banks might follow.

Banks were hard hit, with Deutsche Bank dropping 45.20 Deutsche marks to 693.20 DM. Commerzbank fell 18 DM to 320, and Dresdner Bank dropped 11 DM to 379 DM.

Daimler-Benz dropped 33.20 DM to 801.80 DM, and Allianz dropped 128 DM to 2,362 DM. Among car manufacturers, VW shed 12.70 DM to 504.80 DM and BMW lost 7 DM to 855.

Cyclical were the only shares that managed to weather the market slide. VEB, which posted a 42.7 percent increase in net profits in the first six months of the year, rose 9.30 DM to 537.50, Thyssen increased 7.50 DM to 317.50 DM, Preussag 1.80 DM to 481.00 DM and Krupp 2.90 DM to 226.00 DM.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong stock prices fell 4.43 percent on renewed fears the United States might raise its rates.

The Hang Seng Index lost 137.65 points to close at 9,464.56 Friday. Average daily volume fell to 4,084 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 5,493 billion.

Most blue-chips suffered losses during the week. Hongkong Bank fell 4.25 dollars to 91.50 dollars on fears of

London

a poor earnings report, while Hongkong Land shed 90 cents to 20.55 dollars.

Jardine Matheson rose 2 dollars, to 63.25 dollars. Swiss Pacific fell 7 dollars, to 58.75, on poor profits.

Singapore

Unlike the Hong Kong and European markets, shares in Singapore rose last week with heavy buying by institutional and retail investors lifting activity after a quiet fortnight.

The key market indicator, the Straits Times Industrial index, soared 44.67 points to 2,317.79 points.

Dealers said interest focused on Malaysian stocks. Sentiment was boosted by the Malaysian central bank's announcement that it was lifting the ban on foreign investments in short-term debt instruments.

Total volume for the holiday-shortened week was 1.2 billion shares from 998.2 million shares the week before.

Singapore Press Holdings jumped 1.80 dollars to 28.80 dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices continued their upward trend on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week, despite profit-taking on Friday triggered by the appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues closed the week at 20,663.83, up 142.13 points or 0.7 percent from a week earlier.

Foreign investors were buying low-priced issues, including chemicals and steelmakers.

On Friday, the Nikkei index lost more than 150 points as the yen's renewed strength against the dollar triggered sales of some export-oriented issues, traders said.

Steelmakers were higher, with Nippon Steel climbing 8 yen to 371 yen, and Kawasaki Steel up 7 yen to 414 yen.

Automakers also firmed. Honda Motor edged up 10 yen to 1,730 yen, Nissan Motor rose 8 yen to 790 yen and Toyota Motor 40 yen to 2,170 yen.

Zurich

Zurich shares slipped at the end of the week, with the Swiss Performance Index falling 11.2 points, or 0.6 percent, to 1,715.03.

The threat of a more generalized rise in rates around Europe weighed heavily on financial shares, dealers said.

UBS fell 55 Swiss francs to 1,095. CS Holding lost 394 to 531 and SBC lost five to 33. Both groups are to announce their half-year results this week.

The Rate Debate Within the Fed's Marble Halls

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — On Tuesday morning at 9 A.M., a group of men and women will file into a huge conference room at the marble headquarters of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Constitution Avenue, a few hundred yards from the Potomac River in a district of Washington known incidentally but appropriately as Foggy Bottom.

After they seat themselves around an oval conference table more than 20 feet long, seven governors of the Federal

agenda, then guides and sums up the debate, which by all accounts is informal and occasionally robust. Regional presidents contribute views from across the country that may have escaped Washington. Mr. Greenspan told Congress last week that despite a lifetime spent studying government statistics, he is skeptical of their precision. This, he said, had led him and the board increasingly to look for anecdotal evidence of economic activity so they can catch inflation before it escapes from the bottle.

Probably by lunchtime, the twelve voting members of the Federal Open Market Committee will have decided on the monetary policy of the United States for the next six weeks. In this case, the question they face is whether to raise the federal funds rate, which sets the wholesale cost of money for banks, by one-quarter of a percentage point or one-half — technically known as 25 or 50 basis points — or to do nothing at all.

They also have to decide whether to make an announcement as they have done after the past four meetings, creating what amounts to a precedent although no one at the Fed would admit it.

For much of this month, members of the committee have been sending out signals with the uniformity of a Greek chorus. The dirge goes like this: After the lagging stimulus of declining interest rates, which was finally withdrawn when

the Fed began raising them for the first time in five years on Feb. 4, the U.S. economy now is running close to capacity. The labor market is tightening and the unmistakable signs of inflation can be read in rising commodity prices if not yet in consumers' pocketbooks.

Latest to take up the chant was Governor John LaWare, a former Boston banker, who told his former colleagues on Friday that the economy was close to full employment and he saw "some significant job shortages," which would imply wage inflation down the line.

"They all sound amazingly scripted," David Wynn of DRI/McGraw Hill said of the recent Fed statements. Even the White House has programmed another rate rise into its second-half economic forecasts. So that should settle it: Rates are going up again. Not necessarily.

The big Wall Street bond houses lean toward predicting a 50-basis-point increase. Salomon Brothers Inc. argued in its weekly Comments on Credit that the previous rate increases have not yet slowed the economy, and its chief Fed watcher, Robert DiClemente, said: "We've been waiting three months since the last one and Greenspan already told us two or three times that he'll do it."

But it also is not hard to cite conflicting and confusing trends that counsel inaction, and Aubrey Zaffuto, who runs his own consulting firm, put forward

eleven of them: a declining federal budget deficit; subdued retail and wholesale inflation while commodity prices rebound; restrained wage demands; housing and auto markets softening as interest rates rise; rising inventories likely to weigh on growth; a third quarter off to weak start; employment strong but may ease; more costly health care if reforms pass; strong capital spending; high consumer confidence and two new board members appointed by President Bill Clinton. "Conclusion," she wrote in her weekly letter to clients. "No change in rates this time."

And what does the Fed say? Nothing officially, but one of the senior staff who sits along the wall confided: "I've been going to these meetings for 20 years and, believe me, I never can predict how they'll come out."

Bond Market Waiting for Action
Treasury bond traders will focus on the Fed this week, and a rate increase would probably be supportive to prices even though rate increases tend to undermine the value of outstanding bonds, news agencies reported.

The new long bond sold by the Treasury on Thursday finished the week at a yield of 7.50 percent, down from the average 7.56 percent it garnered when it was sold. It closed Friday at par, or 100, after having been auctioned at 99.256. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Privatization Goes to Prison

By Anthony Ramirez

New York Times Service

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Ernest Anderson cackles back his shining bald head and smiles a gap-toothed smile as he talks about crime, punishment and private enterprise.

"I am a career criminal," Mr. Anderson said. Then, the 35-year-old convict goes on to describe the last decade of his life, years filled with gunplay, drug dealing and struggling, often unsuccessfully, with what he calls "my anger problem." He has spent most of those years in prison, five different ones.

Seasoned criminals like him account for the majority of the 1 million people locked up in state and federal prisons today — five times the number two decades ago. But Mr. Anderson is one of a small but growing number of prisoners, less than 2 percent of inmates, who are being guarded, fed and put through rehabilitation programs run not by the government, but by private companies.

So far, this veteran consumer of prison services sounds satisfied. "Until this facility, I have not been given the opportunity to turn my life around," Mr. Anderson said.

His current residence, the Metro-Davidson Detention Facility in Nashville, is managed by the Corrections Corp. of America, the largest company in the business of running for-profit prisons.

Private prisons are not new; they date back to colonial times. But by the 1950s, prisoner-abuse scandals at private facilities led to the public administration of prisons. The private-prison movement revived in the early 1980s, but grew slowly for years.

But when the private-prison business has critics and a checkered past, its future seems bright. The \$33 billion crime bill that is stalled, for now, in Congress would have accelerated the industry's growth even more with more than \$10 billion for prison construction, some of which would have gone to private prisons.

But so far, these experts say that Corrections Corp. has surprised them and prompted them to rethink at least the Nashville company's version of prison privatization.

William C. La Rowe, director of the Texas Center for Correctional Services, a prisoners' rights group, says he was once a fierce opponent of prison privatization and of Corrections Corp. But Mr. La Rowe, who has made unannounced visits to Texas prisons for years, likes what he has seen.

"At Corrections Corporation prisons you don't have the atmosphere of impending violence that you have in a state prison," Mr. La Rowe said. "If Corrections Corporation ran more prisons, I am sure you'd see an increase in savings and a decrease in violence."

Still, the industry's optimism remains unshaken, explained mainly by the unchecked U.S. problems of crime and overcrowded state and federal prisons. The need to control government spending makes privately managed prisons look like an increasingly attractive alternative.

The reputation of the \$250 million-a-year private-prison business has also improved lately. The industry is still small, with nearly a score of little companies in the field. But the two largest companies, Corrections Corp. and Wackenhut Corrections Corp., which went public last month, hold more than half of the private-prison population.

Policy experts say these companies manage a wide range of facilities and are developing innovative drug-rehabilitation, educational and job-training programs.

Leading the industry is the Corrections Corp. of America, based in Nashville. Its 23 prisons under contract in seven states house about a third of the prisoners in the United States who are now held in private facilities.

Last year, the company's profits rose 57 percent to \$4 million on revenues of \$100 million.

This year, Corrections Corp.'s income rose 30 percent during the first half, and analysts predict further growth. Over the next two years, the company's 13,000 beds under contract should increase by 85 percent and profits should more than double, estimates William Oliver, an analyst at Equitable Securities in Nashville. Corrections Corp.'s share price rose more than doubled in the last year, closing Friday at \$15.75.

The company also has been able to win over some former critics with its ability to cut costs and offer ample prison services. Policy analysts and prisoner advocates worry that private contractors, like Corrections Corp., will run bare-bones prisons to maximize profits. After all, private operators are paid a flat per-day fee for each prisoner.

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China Office Prices Skyrocket

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — A rush by foreign companies to establish representative offices here has pushed rents up sharply and prices are heading even higher, a Construction Ministry official said.

Xu Xiaoping told the official China Daily on Sunday that the price of office space has risen between 30 percent and 40 percent in the past year. Rents are likely to rise another 10 percent to 15 percent this year and 20 percent next year, Mr. Xu said.

Potential demand for office space remains high. Only 2,600 of 6,500 foreign companies that registered in the capital last year have opened offices.

Beijing's real estate market is largely a seller's domain because there is little high-class office space available.

Monthly rental for a Western-style office now runs about \$50 a square meter, with the prestigious China World Trade Center charging up to \$70 a square meter.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

All figures are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated							
Stock Indexes				Money Rates			
United States	Aug. 12	Aug. 5	Change	United States	Aug. 12	Aug. 5	
DJ Indus.	3,768.71	3,747.02	+0.58	Discount rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	
DJ UNL	1,188.97	1,189.43	-0.24	Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	
DJ Trans.	1,680.00	1,676.21	+3.79	Federal funds rate	4 1/4	4 1/4	
S & P 100	426.22	423.17	+3.05	Japan			
S & P 500	461.94	457.09	+4.85	Discount	1 1/2	1 1/2	
S & P Ind	538.40	532.18	+6.22	Call money	2 1/4	2 1/4	
NVSE	254.77	252.50	+2.27	3-month interbank	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Germany				Germany			
FTSE 100	3,142.30	3,167.50	-0.80	Call money	6.00	6.00	
FT 30	2,445.80	2,471.00	-0.21	3-month interbank	5.00	5.00	
Nikkei 225	20,664	20,522	+0.69	Bank base rate	5 1/4	5 1/4	
DAX	2,124.48	2,184.76	-2.76	Call money	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Hong Kong				3-month interbank	5 1/16	5 1/16	
Hong Seng	9,464.56	9,402.21	+1.43	Gold	Aug. 12	Aug. 5	Change
MSCI	629.58	632.70	-0.51	London p.m. f.b.i.	378.20	378.50	-0.30
World index (see American Stock Exchange Circular)							

MONDAY SPORTS

Mediators Enter Strike Talks

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The representatives for baseball's owners and players met with federal mediators in separate sessions in New York, but there remains no end in sight to the players' four-day-old strike. The two sides did not speak to each other and have no negotiating meetings scheduled, and they continued to exchange verbal jabs.

"There was nothing that came up that suggests anything is about to change in the circumstances," Donald Fehr, the Players Association chief, said by telephone after the union's hourlong session Saturday with representatives of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and a Labor Department official.

"The strike will continue because the owners don't want to deal with the players and don't want to find real solutions," Fehr added.

Following his session with mediators on Saturday, the owners' chief labor negotiator, Richard Ravitch, said: "Mediation can be very, very helpful in resolving disputes. It's not a panacea."

The problem with the mediation is that neither side is willing to submit to binding arbitration. So, the mediators only can carry messages, nag and cajole. They cannot force

a settlement. In 1981, mediator Kenneth Moffett was unable to get baseball's players and owners to reach an agreement until the strike had gone 50 days.

"As both sides point out, communication is not the problem. Each side listens to what the other is saying. The sides just don't agree with what is being said, and there appears to be no compromise position as long as the owners insist on installing a salary cap and the players vehemently oppose one."

"Don and I have had no problem talking with each other," Ravitch said.

There are no bargaining sessions scheduled, although Ravitch said he expects the two sides to meet this week. It appears that the next negotiating session won't come before Wednesday.

The talks are at a standstill, and the hostility between the two sides has built up to a level that could impede the process greatly. This gap in negotiations, it seems, is a cooling-off period as much as anything else.

"I have not been surprised by anything in these negotiations except that they would be low enough to withhold the pension money," said Fehr, referring to the owners' refusal to make a \$7.59 million payment to the players' pension fund on Aug. 1.

Another 14 games were canceled Saturday in baseball's eighth work stoppage since 1972, bringing the two-day total to 28.

The strike is threatening to wipe out the final 52 days and 669 games of what was shaping up to be one of baseball's most thrilling seasons in recent memory. The World Series could be canceled for the first time since 1904.

"It's a very lonely weekend for me," said Bud Selig, the Milwaukee Brewers' owner and acting commissioner. "I'm a fan. But we have a problem. Whose fault it is doesn't matter anymore. We just can't ignore it."

The owners say baseball will suffer industrywide losses of \$100 million this year, and they must find a way to bring players' salaries under control.

They've proposed a system that includes a salary floor and a salary ceiling for each team, and guarantees the players 50 percent of the game's revenues. But the players are making 58 percent of baseball's revenues this year, and they're opposed to changes in a system in which the average player salary has grown to nearly \$12 million per year. They say they're being dragged unnecessarily into what should be a debate among the owners about how to redistribute revenues to subsidize the game's small-market teams.



HANDS-ON FOOTBALL — Kenyon Rasheed of the New York Giants, hindered by San Diego Chargers' Darren Carrington, left, and Dwayne Harper, during the American Bowl in Berlin over the weekend. The Giants won, 28-20.

Jordan Out After Injury

The Associated Press

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. — Michael Jordan was going to miss his first nationally televised baseball appearance Sunday night.

Jordan sat out Saturday's game for the Birmingham Barons because of the injury suffered Friday when he missed a diving catch. The injury is expected to sideline him for at least five days.

He will have tests Monday, said Larry Monroe, farm director for the parent Chicago White Sox.

The ESPN network scheduled Jordan's game after the major league strike wiped out the planned Toronto at New York telecast.

A New Tune: Take Me Out to the (Minor League) Ball Game

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

ONEONTA, N.Y. — At the ballpark last night there weren't any signs saying, "Down with the Strike." Nor any saying, "Up Yours," either. At the ballpark last night, under the sparse lights, under a starry, summer sky just made for baseball, fans had come to enjoy, of all things, a baseball game, including, when the seventh inning rolled around, the time-honored seventh-inning stretch.

The small crowd in shirtsleeves dutifully rose, and on the scratchy public address system a taped rendition of "Take Me Out to the Ball Game" began.

This game took place between the Yankees, in their traditional navy blue caps and pinstripes, and the Astros, in their snappy, familiar orange and gold uniforms. The Oneonta Yankees and the Auburn Astros, Class A versions of their parent clubs, it happens, who are on strike.

While major league parks like Yankee Stadium and Camden Yards and Comiskey Park remained dark over

the weekend, minor league parks like the Catskill Mountains abounded with pitchers hurling, hitters swinging, runners flying, managers jawing, umpires emoting, fans cheering, booing, downing hot dogs, soft drinks and a powdered pastry called fried dough.

Another kind of dough was on the minds of the striking players and their chummy owners. And, for that matter, another kind of cap.

"We support the players, of course, because in the end it will benefit us if we ever get up there," said Derek Shumper, 18, a center fielder for Oneonta. "But I'm not that knowledgeable about the issues. I don't think any of us here really are. We're all too busy working to move up and out of here."

"It's a shame, but my husband, Hugh, and I don't care that much about those big leaguers and those owners," said Mary Vaughan, sitting along the third-base line.

"We come out here and have a good time. And, you know, most of the fans never boo the home team

kids, not like big league fans. No sense in yelling at the kids — you can see how hard they're trying. We do yell at the ump, though."

John Nader is the general manager of the Oneonta Yankees, whose small office contains several pictures of Don Mattingly, the first baseman of the Bronx Yankees.

Like 20 other current big leaguers, Mattingly started his professional career in Oneonta, as an 18-year-old outfielder in 1979.

"Our phone has been ringing off the hook since all this strike stuff," Nader said. "People are calling and asking, 'How do we get there, and asking about what games are coming up.'"

"They want to know how much ticket prices are. I tell them, three-and-a-quarter for adults, two-and-a-quarter for children. And parking is free. They can't believe it."

It wasn't a great crowd for the game — only about 250 people bought tickets at the turnstile, in a ballpark that seats about 2,500 — perhaps because the skies had been threatening earlier, or the Woodstock

revival some 75 miles (120 kilometers) away kept people from traveling in the general vicinity, or perhaps because it wasn't "Free Night."

As in most minor league operations, the ballpark and the community are closely knit. The local banks or car dealerships or other businesses buy out the park for a night, or nights, and everyone in town can come in free. The night before, the crowd was estimated at the capacity.

The ballpark is a pleasure. It was built in 1906 and is set in 100 acres of a public park.

Behind it are an abundance of trees, the dark outline of mountains, and, all around, the sweet smell of grass and the agreeably balmy night.

"People like it in minor league parks because you're usually so close to the field," said Nader. "You can almost talk with the players. And people come and talk to each other. Like neighbors. It's a friendly atmosphere."

Leonard Sutliff agrees. "You can see them improve from one game to the next," said Sutliff.

the groundskeeper who is employed by the city's parks department.

He said he wasn't old enough to remember when Babe Ruth hit a homer over the right-field fence here during a barnstorming game in 1920, but, like most Oneontians, he is aware of it as part of the local legend.

The Yankees took a 5-0 lead after two innings. The Astro pitcher, a lanky youngster named Joe Lopez, appeared depressed as he came back to the small blue dugout. His pitching coach, Don Alexander, stopped him at the step.

"The five runs have already scored," he said. "You can't take them off the board. Your job is don't give up anymore. O.K.? Nice job."

The pitcher, head hanging, nodded.

There were some errors in the game. There were some spectacular plays. The difference between these kids and the big leaguers, say people like Nader, is consistency.

"I thought I knew the game before I got here," said Ryan Beency, a Yan-

kee shortstop. "But what I've learned is how much I have to learn."

The Astros' Lopez settled down and held the Yankees scoreless until the seventh inning, when he was taken out of the game.

There was also, jubilantly, for the home team fans, an argument between the Astro manager and the plate umpire.

"Throw the bum out," called a partisan Oneonta fan. But Manny Acta, the manager, returned to his third-base coaching spot without further incident.

At the other end, Ken Dominguez, the Yankee manager, a successor to Buck Showalter, who managed in Oneonta in 1985 and 1986, was more or less pulling his hair out as the Yankees lost the lead, and the game, 8-6.

The players filed off the field and the fans filed out of the ballpark. Soon the old ballpark was dark, like Yankee Stadium. Except that Sunday the lights would be aglow again in Damascene Field and another ballpark.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 12 (Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Chg	Chg
Alcoa	1.20	4.8	28.50	28.50	28.50	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.75	4.2	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.75	4.2	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.75	4.2	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Chg	Chg
Amgen	0.75	4.2	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
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MONDAY SPORTS

Defeat for Croatia Puts Russia and U.S. In Basketball Final

Reuters
TORONTO — Even before the first jump ball at the World Championship of Basketball, it was tough to find anyone who thought Croatia wouldn't make it to the gold medal game on Sunday. Except the Russian coach, Sergei Belov.

Two days before the opening game on Aug. 4, the U.S. coach Don Nelson, the Canadian coach Ken Shields and several U.S. players, including Reggie Miller and Alonzo Mourning, predicted the United States and Croatia would meet in the final.

But in Saturday's semifinal, Russia upset Croatia, 66-64, to earn the right to meet the United States in the final. Croatia will take on Greece for the bronze medal.

"First of all, we are all extremely happy. We were the only people who sincerely believed we could be in the finals of the world championship," said Belov. "It took a lot of convincing for three months of coaching this team to take it to the championship game."

The United States took a 6-0 record into Saturday's semifinal contest against Greece and advanced, to no one's surprise, with a 97-53 victory. Croatia also had a perfect 6-0 record going into its game against Russia,

which was 5-1. Russia's only loss was on Friday night to the U.S. Dream Team 11, 111-94.

Asked about the defeat whether his team had taken the Russians too lightly, Giuseppe Giorgia, the Croatian coach, said: "We have always had this problem with Russia. The Russian team, it's always a good team."

Croatia finished third in the 1993 European championship, losing to Russia, 84-76, in the semifinals. The Croatians went on to beat Greece, their opponents here in Toronto, 99-59, to win the bronze medal.

The Croatian forward Toni Kukoc, of the Chicago Bulls, was a member of the Yugoslav team that won the 1990 world championship gold medal. His teammate, Dino Radja, of the Boston Celtics, was injured and did not play at the last world championship. Both Croatian stars had off-nights against Russia.

Asked whether he was angry or frustrated at failing to advance to the gold medal game, Giorgia said: "No. I don't think we are angry or stuff like that. In sports there are losers and winners."

Had Croatia earned a berth against the United States, it would have been a rematch between the gold and silver medalists from the 1992 Olympics.



Croatia's Dino Radja, foreground, pressured by Mikhail Mikhailov during the semifinal, which Russia won, 66-64.

Cuban Makes Leap to Freedom

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

TORONTO — The leap to what is perceived as freedom, to a life beyond abject poverty, is not as easy as one would think. The last time Richard Matienzo tried, nine months ago in Ponce, Puerto Rico, he could not make his legs carry him across the invisible border.

He was supposed to defect from Cuba with a teammate from the national basketball team, Andres Guibert. Matienzo's father, Julio, had flown in from Philadelphia. Julio Matienzo defected from Cuba in 1980, when Richard was 11. The son cried when he saw his father, but the emotional tug-of-war was then temporarily won by those he would have left behind. His mother. His brother. Two sisters. A young son and his pregnant girlfriend, who would soon give birth to a second boy.

And though it is difficult for a society that rewards its athletes with multimillions to fathom, there were his teammates and fans across Cuba, where he would, upon Guibert's defection, be the best remaining player, albeit one who said he lived with his family in a one-room shack and whose salary was the equivalent of \$1 a month.

"And I was scared," Matienzo said during an interview Saturday, having finally made the leap last Wednesday, only to be joined by a teammate, Augusto Duquesne, late Friday night, while Cuban officials were preoccupied watching the U.S. Dream Team defeat the Russians in the World Basketball Championships. "I was scared for myself, for my family, for what would happen to them."

It was following Guibert's defection last Nov. 30 in Puerto Rico, during another tournament in Argentina, that Matienzo, a 6-foot-6-inch (1.98-meter) center, realized that his window of opportunity was likely closing. When an Argentine journalist asked for his reaction to Guibert's defection,

Matienzo answered: "I am nobody to go and judge Andres's personal decision. I am not a judge of any human being."

The Cuban coach, Miguel Calderon Gomez, read Matienzo's comments in the newspaper, and confronted his leading scorer and rebounder later that day. "He said, 'When the Cuban KGB gets hold of this, your career will be over,'" Matienzo said. "I was shocked. I didn't think I said anything. In the end, aren't we just human beings?"

Matienzo decided his basketball career, the one goal the state allowed him from

prearranged interview, the gray New Yorker automobile he rode in sped away suddenly when its driver spotted only a reporter and a man holding camera equipment out front. Jordan had slipped inside the hotel lobby for a moment, and had to contact the driver by cellular telephone to assure him it was safe to return.

When Matienzo left the team's hotel, he had only the T-shirt, shorts and sneakers that he wore. Believing he was planning to leave, Cuban team officials left signs wherever he went that usually read: "A revolutionary doesn't leave the country." Then they confiscated his clothes. Saturday, he wore a dark sweater, blue jeans and a Toronto Blue Jays baseball cap.

When Jordan and his associates took Matienzo shopping on Friday, he cried when he saw the stacks of socks in a tall men's clothing store. In Cuba, he said, he could only afford one pair.

"I was born with nothing. I don't want a lot. Just the minimum, just what I earn, and the government didn't even give that."

He told of the night his team in the Cuban league won the national title, and he was named most valuable player. He was congratulated by all the Cuban sports officials, then left to stand by a bus stop with his girlfriend and baby, the officials waving as they sped by in their cars. The bus never came. They walked 2½ hours home, Matienzo carrying his trophy.

He has not yet reached his father in Philadelphia, but he has spoken by telephone to his mother in Havana. Guibert told him from Minneapolis, where he will try out for the Minnesota Timberwolves in the fall, "don't look back."

What Matienzo is looking forward to is to settle here, polish his skills perhaps one day play for the Toronto Raptors.

Matienzo's message to the Cuban teammates he's left behind: "I hope they make the best out of everything."

SCOREBOARD

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	51	41	8	.554	—
Chunichi	46	46	8	.500	5
Hiroshima	46	46	8	.500	5
Yokohama	42	50	8	.454	10

Pacific League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	51	41	8	.554	—
Chiba	46	46	8	.500	5
Niigata	42	50	8	.454	10

Saturday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri 4, Hanshin 0	1	0	0	1.000	—
Chunichi 2, Yokohama 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Sunday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima 5, Yomiuri 1	1	0	0	1.000	—
Yokohama 2, Chunichi 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Saturday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu 5, Chiba 0	1	0	0	1.000	—
Chiba 2, Niigata 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Sunday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu 12, Lotte 3	1	0	0	1.000	—
Lotte 2, Orix 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Saturday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Cuba 12, Nicaragua 1	1	0	0	1.000	—
South Korea 9, Japan 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Sunday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Cuba 12, Nicaragua 1	1	0	0	1.000	—
South Korea 9, Japan 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Saturday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Cuba 12, Nicaragua 1	1	0	0	1.000	—
South Korea 9, Japan 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Sunday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Cuba 12, Nicaragua 1	1	0	0	1.000	—
South Korea 9, Japan 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Saturday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Cuba 12, Nicaragua 1	1	0	0	1.000	—
South Korea 9, Japan 0	1	0	0	1.000	—

Sunday's Results	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
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Partygoing Writer's Struggle With Words

By Bob Morris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's lunchtime at Michael's on West 55th Street, just a manuscript's throw away from the offices of the William Morris Agency and International Creative Management.

Michael's is as Los Angeles as Manhattan gets. Airy and spare as a piece of virgin white writing paper, it is, along with 44 at the Royalton and the Grill Room of the Four Seasons, a place where publishing pooh-bahs and celebrity authors carry on, pretending not to notice who else is around.

Click. The notoriously noticeable Fran Lebowitz, looking the essence of cool in white shirt and vest, blazer and jeans, lights a cigarette. It's about her fifth, and she hasn't ordered lunch yet.

With pink hands that are surprisingly tiny for someone so adept at smacking society around, she holds her Marlboro Light and inhales in a way that has the I-dare-you-even-to-raise-an-eyebrow quality of an artist, rock star or teenager.

"I feel very stimulated by cigarettes," says Lebowitz, who smokes two packs a day, most of them while she's talking or writing. "Nicotine has that effect on me. That's what it's supposed to do. It's a drug. Drugs work. That's why people take them. Sometimes when I don't feel well, someone will tell me to try drinking some daffodil tea. I tell them, 'No, I think I'll take tetracycline, thank you.' It works faster. Like cigarettes. They get to the point. The words are in the cigarettes."

Smoking is one topic on a stunningly long list of things that concern the professionally deadpan author, who is 43 and views writing as "a rarefied form of a tantrum."

A self-described reactionary who was a friend of Malcolm Forbes and who goes to fancy parties with musicians, artists and limousine-liberals including Barry Diller, Diane von Furstenberg and Calvin Klein, her appeal comes from her ability to lampoon any trend of the day in the most politically incorrect manner possible. "I don't understand this scandal about nicotine in cigarettes," she says. "What did we think they were full of? Vitamin C and calcium? This second-hand smoke issue is a fraud. What about secondhand car exhaust? Nobody seems to care about that."

She leans back, takes a long pull



Sometime author Fran Lebowitz, left, with Diane von Furstenberg.

from her cigarette and exhales as if she were giving a little gift to the world. Then she orders lunch.

But she isn't finished with pollution and personal space. "I was living in Princeton for the past year, and the lawn mowers are incredibly noisy there," she says.

"They spew all kinds of stuff into the air. And leaf blowers. They blow leaves to one place, and a few seconds later, that big leaf blower in the sky blows them back. When I was a child, we had leaf raking, which was quiet."

"I had gone to Princeton to work because it was too noisy here. But those lawn mowers and leaf blowers were driving me out of my mind. I called the police and asked if there was a way to get everybody to mow their lawns on the same day. They

have elaborate recycling in Princeton. You practically have to file your garbage by color. So I thought, 'Why can't we have lawn mowing days?' I came back to the city. It'll be quiet here because everyone goes away in the summer. Also, there's so little lawn mowing. That's an added attraction."

Lebowitz grew up in Morristown, New Jersey, where her parents owned a furniture store. She says she's glad to have been kicked out of high school for "nonspecific silliness" because it gave her more time for reading. She moved to New York not long after that, driving a cab and doing other odd jobs before landing a column at Andy Warhol's magazine, Interview.

Lebowitz's dour columns in Interview and Mademoiselle in the early 1970s and her two best-selling books of sardonic essays, "Metropolitan

Life" (1974) and "Social Studies" (1981), earned her a lot of money, which she says is gone. They also won her the attention she craves today.

She's constantly quoted and pictured in magazines, but her output as a writer is practically nil. Unlike Dorothy Parker, Truman Capote and James Thurber, who struggled with writer's block at the end of their careers, she elevated her sloth to an almost mythic level early on. "I don't write fast enough to require a word processor," she once told The Paris Review.

It's only in the last two years that Lebowitz has broken through an 11-year writer's block that kept her from collecting much of the large advance she agreed on with Random House to write a novel called "Exterior Signs of Wealth," which she describes simply as "unfinished."

"I've never met anyone who even comes close to me in laziness," Lebowitz says. "I would have made a perfect heiress. I enjoy lounging. And reading. The other problem I have is fear of writing. The act of writing puts you in confrontation with yourself, which is why I think writers avoid it. I avoid writing. The number of alcoholic writers makes a lot of sense because if you're going to be face to face with yourself, maybe it's better that you don't recognize that person." (She herself doesn't drink because she has hypoglycemia.)

She says the only thing she likes less than writing is exercising, which she does because her doctor says it's the only way she can keep smoking and not aggravate her bronchitis.

"It's the only time I wish I was writing, because at least you can sit down," she says.

It seems strange that someone so at odds with her craft decided on it as a child. "Until I was about 7, I thought books were just there, like trees," she says. "When I learned that people actually wrote them, I wanted to, too, because all children aspire to inhuman feats like flying. Most people grow up to realize they can't fly. Writers are people who don't grow up to realize they can't be God."

To pay for her large midtown apartment, "Since owning an apartment, I've discovered I have the soul of a renter," she says. Lebowitz has relied on lecture fees. ("I'm the Willy Loman of literature, slogging through airports.")

LANGUAGE

Big Words and Little Children

By James Gorman

NEW YORK — Recently I had a long talk with Danny, my 3-year-old son, on the difference between *tentacles* and *testicles*. To a 3-year-old who is articulate enough to use big words but young enough that he has not yet wrestled language to the ground, this was a big subject. He pretty much had the idea of *testicles*, so the main points we covered in discussion were:

1. The nature of tentacles — flexible snake-like arms (suckers optional).
2. Who has tentacles — octopuses, not boys.
3. Who has testicles — boys, not octopuses.

Although, without really investigating invertebrate biology, who knows?

This is my favorite kind of conversation, eclectic enough to include science and language, but grounded in real life. You seldom get to have talks like this with grown-ups. They tend to think they know what words mean, unless they have small children themselves.

Every household with children has its own micro-dialect, created by the young as they stumble over new words. In our house, the pressed juice of apples will forever be known as *apple spider*, a poetic innovation by my older daughter. A common spice used to make hot apple spider is known to us as *cimamomomom*, thanks to my younger daughter. These little changes in the common tongue, brought about by children's mistakes are unexpectedly exhilarating. It's the most grown-up are locked into a linguistic gray flannel suit until children set them free. Without their influence, it's as hard to say, "Mmmm, cimamomomom," as you sprinkle it on your oatmeal (or *oemio*, in our house) as it is to lie on the floor and provide the voices as the bear makes friends with the tiger.

So I was disappointed to read in one of the many magazine articles advising nervous parents on language development that it's best not to use big words with children. I couldn't disagree more. Big words, particularly big words misused or misunderstood, are one of the main joys of being a parent. Plus, mistakes are good for you.

Learning how to use them is at the heart of poetry, science (e.g., penicillin), and psychoanalysis. And it's through mistakes that children explore the byways of language, and life.

I sing my son various songs at night, almost all inappropriate for a 3-year-old, and his questions about them frequently keep us up way past his bedtime. One, about falling in love with a waitress in a Colorado diner, contains the phrase "lyin' next to Katie, on that old Navajo rug."

Danny heard the song many times and one night finally asked: "Is it a nice lion or a mean lion?" This occasioned a discussion of love, and lions, and lying down next to loved ones, and why Mommy and Daddy sleep next to each other while Danny is unjustly stuck in his own room.

Another subject that has come up is fire. The same song includes a reference to coffee that

"burns up your insides" and to a fire that burns down the diner where Katie works. Danny naturally assumed that the coffee started the fire that wrecked the restaurant. The vision of this chain of events made that tired old word *heartburn* live again.

Willie Nelson, in "My Heroes Have Always Been Cowboys," which Danny heard on tape in the car, sings: "I burned up my childhood days." Danny asked: "Why he burned up his childhood?" This was one metaphor that defied explanation to a toddler. Defeated, I simply said that that wasn't what Willie was singing about.

But the occasional defeat is no reason to stick to simple words and songs about ducks. Even without the learning opportunities, think how much poorer life would be without the memory of childhood misunderstandings of song lyrics. I thought "poetry in motion" was "Oh, a tree in motion."

Wordplay of a different sort characterizes "Seinfeld." The television show is well known for developing its own code phrases, like "Master of Your Domain" — from the episode involving a bet on who could abstain the longest from masturbating. The real linguistic lure of Seinfeld, however, is not the invented phrases but the use of understatement and indifference, of not saying much of anything while making everything perfectly clear.

JERRY: What's the matter?
GEORGE: My mother caught me.
JERRY: Caught you? Doing what?
GEORGE: You know. . . I was alone.
ELAINE: You mean?
GEORGE: Uh-huh.

This, of course, is the beginning of the masturbation episode. And much of the saying-without-saying-it on Seinfeld is simply a time-honored way to talk about sex without talking about it. It's really the opposite of the language of children — abstract, not concrete, all connotation, no denotation. A child can watch a racy Seinfeld episode and not understand a word — or rather understand every word but not have a clue as to what's going on. In fact, at the highest level of Seinfeldish, words are the vehicles of meaning only in the sense that a truck loaded with hens is the vehicle of chickens. Which, if I remember right, were immortalized in the old pop song "Poultry in Motion." Poultry? What?

James Gorman is an editor of The New York Times Magazine. William Safire is on vacation.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 13

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	28/32	18/24	28/32	21/27	28/32	18/24
Amsterdam	21/20	13/8	21/20	23/23	15/8	21/20
Antwerp	25/26	17/12	25/26	21/21	17/12	25/26
Athens	35/30	25/17	35/30	22/21	25/17	35/30
Berlin	21/28	24/15	21/28	24/15	21/28	24/15
Birmingham	26/32	12/8	26/32	27/27	12/8	26/32
Bombay	21/20	11/5	21/20	23/23	11/5	21/20
Buenos Aires	23/23	11/2	23/23	23/23	11/2	23/23
Calcutta	24/25	13/8	24/25	27/27	13/8	24/25
Cape Town	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Chicago	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Cairo	18/24	11/5	18/24	11/5	18/24	11/5
Edinburgh	18/21	12/5	18/21	11/5	12/5	18/21
Hamburg	23/28	16/11	23/28	24/24	16/11	23/28
Helsinki	18/24	11/5	18/24	11/5	18/24	11/5
London	23/23	11/5	23/23	23/23	11/5	23/23
Los Angeles	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Moscow	24/25	13/8	24/25	27/27	13/8	24/25
Mumbai	21/20	11/5	21/20	23/23	11/5	21/20
Nairobi	23/23	11/5	23/23	23/23	11/5	23/23
Paris	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Rangoon	24/25	13/8	24/25	27/27	13/8	24/25
Rio de Janeiro	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Sao Paulo	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Seoul	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Shanghai	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Singapore	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Tokyo	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28

North America	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Alaska	21/20	13/8	21/20	23/23	13/8	21/20
Arizona	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
California	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Colorado	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Connecticut	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Delaware	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
District of Columbia	21/28	11/5	21/28	24/24	11/5	21/28
Florida	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Georgia	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Hawaii	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Idaho	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Illinois	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Indiana	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Iowa	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Kansas	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Kentucky	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Louisiana	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Maine	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Maryland	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Massachusetts	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Michigan	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Minnesota	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Mississippi	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Missouri	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Montana	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Nebraska	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Nevada	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
New Hampshire	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
New Jersey	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
New Mexico	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
New York	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
North Carolina	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
North Dakota	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Oklahoma	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Oregon	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Pennsylvania	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Rhode Island	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
South Carolina	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
South Dakota	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Tennessee	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Texas	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Utah	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Vermont	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Virginia	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Washington	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
West Virginia	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Wisconsin	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Wyoming	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32

Oceania	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Auckland	18/21	11/5	18/21	11/5	18/21	11/5
Sydney	18/21	11/5	18/21	11/5	18/21	11/5

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Beijing	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Bombay	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Calcutta	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Chongqing	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Colombo	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Dhaka	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Hong Kong	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Kobe	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
London	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Los Angeles	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Mumbai	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Nairobi	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Rangoon	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Sao Paulo	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Seoul	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Shanghai	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Singapore	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32
Tokyo	28/32	18/12	28/32	28/32	18/12	28/32

Geneva	25/79	14/57	a	26/82	16/61	s
Hydrunt	18/64	13/55	a	17/62	11/52	pc
Interlaken	33/91	22/71	pc	30/86	18/64	s
Los Palmas	26/79	21/70	s	26/79	22/71	s
Lisbon	26/82	17/62	s	27/80	19/66	c

North America	Europe	Asia
Sunshine will warm Canada and the United States from	Showers will break out beginning Tuesday in much	Rains will quell the heat Korea Tuesday followed